

SHANGHAI BANKERS' ACTION FAVORABLY VIEWED IN PEKING

Foreign Diplomats Believed To Approve Support Of Bank of China

CRISIS IS LESSENER

Meanwhile, Territorial Development Bank for Few Days Stops Payment

At a late hour last night private telegrams from Peking indicated that the foreign diplomatic body there took a favorable view of the action taken here by the foreign bankers at their meeting on Monday, when they agreed to an arrangement with the local branch of the Bank of China whereby the notes of the latter were to be accepted.

As a result of the continued run, the management of the Bank of Territorial Development of China decided not to resume payments yesterday morning. The bank informed its customers and the public that the suspension was temporary and that payment would be resumed as soon as pending arrangements could be completed for financial help.

The following official announcement was made public:

"Owing to the effect of the Presidential moratorium the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd., on which there has been a run for the last few days has been compelled to suspend payment, during the term required to complete the arrangements which are now being made to secure financial assistance, probably ten days. The public will be notified as soon as these arrangements are completed and cash payments accordingly resumed."

"It is well-known that no Bank, however strong, can sustain a continued run without assistance and the temporary suspension of payments need cause no anxiety as the Bank is in a thoroughly sound condition, and only requires time to act in order to realize its substantial assets."

We are reliably informed that \$50,000 in silver was deposited in the bank yesterday. The 17 branches of the bank throughout the country are in good condition. Last night it was thought that the bank would be able to resume before the ten days mentioned will have elapsed.

Confidence Returning

The run on the Bank of China continued yesterday but it was said by officials that the crowd was not as large as on the previous days and there appeared to be signs of returning confidence. It is assumed that the aid extended by the foreign banks which accepted from their customers the notes of the Bank of China, brought the expected relief.

Foreign bankers could not say yesterday whether the step taken would be sufficient or not. There has been no call for a further meeting of the foreign bank representatives.

The foreign bankers are taking a calm view of the situation. They say that the trouble has been caused by politics and that it can't go far because there is no economic reason for it.

"The excitement is all on the outside," said one of them. "You see a long queue before the bank's doors. A lot of these are loafers, a lot more pickpockets and most of the others have only \$5 or \$10 in notes to be exchanged. To a concern like the Bank of China it is simply a matter of paying off the panic-stricken. In a few days everything will be back to a normal state."

Hupei Ignores Moratorium

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 16.—It is understood that, as Lu Cheng-hsiang tendered his resignation on the 10th, he was not present at the Cabinet meeting which decided to proclaim the moratorium, and was not informed of it till after the Cabinet Order had been issued. Lu Cheng-hsiang expressed surprise at the adoption of a measure which he

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Yuan is Firmly Determined He Will Remain in Office; Trusts Gen. Feng's Loyalty

Afraid, if He Retires, Northern Troops Will Mutiny; Strong Military Force Concentrating Round Nanking

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 16.—The report of the Peking Daily News that Mr. Hiroki, Japanese Minister to Peking, called upon Lu Cheng-hsiang in the Waichiao last Sunday, in connection with the situation in Shantung, is incorrect. Lu is ill at present. Japan, for the time being, has not any intention of making any demands upon China. She only intends to protest against the killing of Japanese subjects during the recent troubles in Shantung.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai is now firmly decided to remain in office, unless unforeseen events influence this decision. The attitude of Yuan is based upon two factors.

In the first instance, Yuan is trusting to the apparently quite loyal policy of Feng Kuo-chang, who himself is supported by Generals Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung and for the second, Yuan is afraid that mutinies will break out among the Government troops in the north in case of his retirement.

Disturbances in Anhui

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 16.—It is reported that General Ni Shih-chung, Governor of Anhui, owing to lack of funds to pay the troops, has ordered all schools in the province to be closed and the diversion of educational funds for the payment of the soldiers in Anhui. The governor has protested to the Ministry of Education.

The newspapers report that there has been much trouble recently in a number of districts in the Metropolitan prefecture, where farmers are opposing the land measurement campaign and also the new taxation. Troops have been sent to suppress the disturbances, but the farmers have formed a league to oppose the force.

To Awe Nanking Conference

A foreigner who arrived here yesterday, from the North, says that the government has secured every available native boat and is moving a large number of troops down the Grand Canal on Nanking. The supposed purpose of this is to awe the Republican representatives of the meeting to be held there.

In regard to this conference the Shingwao says that the following are the representatives to go to Nanking to attend the conference:

Kiangsi.—Ho En-pu representing the Chiangchun, and Chen Yung-chi representing the Civil Governor.

Honan.—Pi Tai-chang representing the Chiangchun, and Ye Chi, representing the Civil Governor.

Shansi.—Tsu Ting-hsien, representing the Chiangchun, and Li Chun representing the Civil Governor.

Shantung.—Sun Chia-lin, representing the Chiangchun, and Ting Chia-fu, representing the Civil Governor.

Mukden.—Liu En-hung, representing the Chiangchun, and Chao

Hsi-fu, representing the Civil Governor.

Jehol.—Hsia Tung-jao representing the Tutung.

Kirin.—Chang Ju, representing the Chiangchun and Tai Shi-yuan, representing the Civil Governor.

Chabar.—Ho Yuan-chun, representing the Tutung.

Suiyuan.—Hsiao Kuei-sheng, representing the Tutung.

Hellungkiang.—Li Ching-lin, representing the Chiangchun.

Hunan.—Hu Yin-su, representing the Chiangchun.

Hupei.—Feng Yu, representing the Chiangchun and Yang Wen-kai, representing the Civil Governor.

Fukien.—Ko Wen-hsiang representing the Chiangchun.

Shanghai.—Chao Zen, representing the Military Commissioner, General Yang Shan-tai.

Wosung.—Wang Ping, representing the Deputy Military Commissioner, General Lu Jung-hsiang.

Szechuen.—Chang Lien-feng, representing the Chiangchun and Liu Hsi-chun representing the Civil Governor.

Protest From Shanghai

The Chinese papers here carry the following report of a protest sent after a meeting held in Shanghai, to General Feng Kuo-chang:

On May 14, the leading Chinese gentry in Shanghai, representing twenty-two provinces, such as Tang Shao-yi, Tong Hua-lung, Ton Yen-kai, Chang Hsiang met at the Palace Hotel from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. to discuss the attitude to be taken up by them in connection with the conference at Nanking, as proposed by Feng Kuo-chang.

They decided to write to Feng Kuo-chang.

The gist of the letter sent to Feng Kuo-chang which was signed by 12,971 citizens of 22 provinces in Shanghai, led by Tang Shao-yi, is as follows:

There have appeared in the newspapers about eight items of news on the situation, supposed to be wired by you, at which we are quite surprised. The righteous armies are attacking Yuan Shih-k'ai to observe the stipulations of the Constitution and if we would get the provisional constitution enforced there would be no trouble in China. Now you have officially wired that you will observe the laws on certain conditions. In studying these conditions—except item 4 about economic questions—all the rest are not in accord with the laws, namely:

Define How Laws Broken

1.—The President:—You say Yuan has been entrusted to become the President at the order of the Manchukuo Imperial House but is there any law to that effect? Yuan was first elected as Provisional President by the Tanyiyuan at Nanking and then he was officially elected as the President by the parliament in

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Germany Apologises For Spaniards Slain

Will Pay Compensation For Lives Lost Through Torpedoing of Sussex

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, May 15.—Germany has apologized to Spain for the loss of her nationals through the torpedoing of the s.s. Sussex and has promised to compensate the families interested.

Zeppelin Shot Down By British Warships

Chased by Destroyers to Norwegian Coast; Finally Is Lost In Fog

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 15.—A Zeppelin was recently observed off the west coast of Norway, pursued by three British destroyers. Suddenly getting out of control, it sank to a hundred feet above the water and then was obscured by fog. It is supposed that the airship was shot down and lost.

Conscription Bill For New Zealand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington (New Zealand), May 15.—It is expected that the Compulsory Service Bill will be introduced this week.

French Prepared for Teutonic Attacks at Salonica



Recently several anti-aircraft guns were set up by the French at the allied base at Salonica. The picture shows one of the latest types of guns designed to bring down enemy airmen, set in position, while the attending squad keeps a sharp lookout for Taubes or Zeppelins.

WOMAN'S CLUB ENDS ITS RECORD SEASON

57 New Members Added, Finances Are Healthy; Annual Garden Party May 27

In spite of wars and rebellions and moratorium, the American Woman's Club can look back on the best season in its history. This fact was made evident yesterday in the last meeting for the fiscal year held at the Palace Hotel.

The reports of the president and heads of the different departments showed that the series of meetings just closed has been the best since the beginning of the organization. During the year 57 new members have been added. The finances were shown to be in a healthy state. A resume of the meetings and the work accomplished by the club was submitted. There were reports from heads of the philanthropic, literary, social, and musical departments. The recording secretary and the librarian also submitted reports. Tea hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. Viloudaki and Mrs. Emberger.

The club's annual garden party will be held on May 27 at St. John's University. This will end activities until the next season begins with a meeting on the first Tuesday in October.

1,000,000 Men Are On Strike In United States

New York, May 4. (Havas Service).—A huge industrial strike has broken out in the United States. One million men are out of employment. Serious disorders have occurred in Pittsburgh.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 19
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia M. May 19
Per R.V.P. s.s. Poltava M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 20
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of April 16 was due at Hongkong on May 16, and may be expected to arrive here on Friday morning, May 19, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.
The American mail of April 28 is due to arrive here on or about May 20, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.
The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama tomorrow, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Bandman Company Is All Excited; 2 Members In Surprise Wedding

'Buckshot' Allison and Miss Harley United in Marriage At U. S. Consulate

Ding-a-ling-a-ling. (Business of telephone bell ringing)

"Hello. This is 4224. Lyceum Theater."

"CHINA PRESS talking. Mr. Roy Smith, manager of the Bandman company, there?"

"This is Mr. Roy Smith, manager of the Bandman company."

"We are informed that there was a surprise marriage in your company this afternoon."

"Right-o. There was. They kept it from me but everyone else knew all about it. If I had known, might have got a press-agent story out of it. At 2.30 o'clock I saw them and everything appeared to be all right and at 3 o'clock I heard they were married. Of course, you understand, I don't want that to be taken as an indication that I'm opposed to marriage."

"And the names?"

"It was Mr. Allison and Miss Harley. His first name? We all call him Buckshot. Just put it in the paper that way. I'll tickle him all the more. Buckshot Allison. He's an American—the only American in the company. He is the one that did that rope-twirling stunt here a few nights back."

"Where did it happen?"

"At the American Consulate. You know Joe Hendricks of the Savoy? Yes, none other than he. Well, Joe was the best man and I think he engineered the whole deal. He certainly did it well because I was the last to learn about it."

"Has the groom been with the company long?"

"Good while. You know Col. Cody? Yes, yes, Buffalo Bill. Well, he discovered Buckshot. Found him out west on a mesa or a pampas or a prairie or something of that sort. Well, Buffalo developed Buckshot in the show business. And Buffalo got to like him so much that he shipped him \$30,000—What? Yes, \$30,000 gold—to start a show of his own. Buckshot got to India with the \$30,000 and a belief in the honesty of men. The first was lost and the last was shaken when his manager absconded and beat it, as you Americans say, with the capital. Then of course, Buckshot had to go to work again."

"Bride's a nice girl. Mighty fine girl. In the chorus. Just starting in, you might say. They might as well have told me. I'd have given 'em my blessing and a wedding present."

"How about the wedding supper?"

"Well, we're leaving Thursday for Tientsin and when we get there I'm going to give 'em a dinner. It'll be a jolly affair. We'll toast 'em and maybe rag 'em a little. He's on the stage tonight and she's out front watching him. She says he's a better actor than Sir Henry Irving. Be sure and give 'em a good write-up, now. All right. 'Night."

Ding-a-ling. (Business of ringing off telephone).

CASEMENT SHARES DOCK WITH SOLDIER DESERTER

Captured by Germans, Daniel Bailey Joined Corps To Fight British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—Extraordinary interest was shown at the opening of the trial of Sir Roger Casement. Long lines of people, many of them distinguished persons, waited for hours at Bow Street to obtain admittance to the police-court. Only a few were admitted owing to the limited space of the court.

There was a great surprise when a second prisoner was placed in the dock, namely, Daniel Bailey, who was described as a soldier, living at Wembley. He was arrested at Wandsworth, yesterday.

Both Casement and Bailey were charged with high treason. Sir Roger Casement was pale and haggard.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, K. C., sketched Sir Roger Casement's life in the consular service. He read a letter written by the prisoner to Sir Edward Grey in 1911, expressing gratitude for the knighthood conferred on him. The Attorney-General contrasted this letter with the prisoner's subsequent change of views.

The Attorney-General explained that the other prisoner, Bailey, was born in Dublin. He was taken prisoner by the Germans in September, 1914.

Sir Roger Casement repeatedly addressed the Irish prisoners in the camp at Limburg, in Germany, introducing himself as the organizer of the Irish Volunteers and saying that the prisoners should join and strike a blow for Ireland. The vast majority of the Irish treated his overtures with contempt. Bailey had stated that he joined really in order to get out of the country.

The Attorney-General added that Sir Roger Casement, Bailey and a man named Monteith went to Berlin, secured tickets for Wilhelmshaven and from thence left for Ireland, in the German submarine U.20.

Bailey, in a written statement, described how the trio (Casement, Bailey and Monteith) visited the Wilhelmstrasse and received facilities to go to Ireland. They entrained for Wilhelmshaven, boarded the submarine and, on reaching the coast of Ireland, attempted to land by means of a collapsible boat, which overturned.

He and Sir Roger Casement waded ashore. They reached Tralee, in County Kerry, where Sir Roger Casement went to a newspaper shop and asked if the commanding officer had arrived. He was answered in the negative.

Conversations on board the German submarine revealed that the accompanying steamer had a cargo of 20,000 rifles, several million rounds of ammunition, ten machine-guns and bombs. Bailey heard that Dublin Castle was to be raided.

The Attorney-General said that Sir Roger Casement, when he was arrested, gave a false name, but, when handed over to the Metropolitan Police, he admitted his identity. After his arrest, Sir Roger Casement dropped a paper, which was found to be a code.

Divers examined the cargo of the sunken steamer and found on board Russian rifles of pattern 1905.

FOURTH ATTACK ON THIAUMONT WORKS IN 3 DAYS FAILURE

Another Vain Rush Against Caillette Wood And Vaux Trenches

BREAK 6 ASSAULTS

French Grenadiers Make Further Progress Towards Hill 287

PRINCE IN DISGRACE

Kaiser Resents Rash Undertaking; Falkenhayn Tender's Resignation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 15.—The battle of Verdun is limited again to detail operations, by which the adversaries endeavor to rectify and straighten their fronts and consolidate their respective supporting positions. On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans were unsuccessful in their fourth attempt within three days to carry the French trenches north of Thiaumont Farm, on Hill 210.

They made a vain attack against Caillette Wood and the trenches west of Vaux. Six attacks broke down on the French defence lines, south of Douaumont.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the progress of the French continued on Saturday, by the use of grenades, towards Hill 287 and a German assault on Hill 304 was completely repulsed.

L'Echo de Paris says that it hears from a reliable authority that the Germans, at the end of January, had prepared four great offensives, including that of Verdun. The first successes there induced the Crown Prince to call for all the material and reserves available on the other points.

Disappointed by the French resistance, the Crown Prince was, however, too far engaged to be able to withdraw and the Kaiser, who is at present at Mezières, highly resents his son's rash undertaking. General von Falkenhayn, the chief of the Great General Staff and the instigator of the attack on Verdun, has handed his resignation to the Kaiser, who has refused to accept it, owing to fear of the demoralizing effect on German opinion.

FRENCH DEPOSE ANNAM KING FOR CONSPIRACY

Disorders He Instigated Speedily Suppressed; Situation Now Is Quiet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hanoi, May 15.—An official communique issued by the Government announces the deposition of the King of Annam, Duy Tan, who, when 8 years old, succeeded his father, King Than Thai, in 1907.

Duy Tan has been found guilty of complicity with certain rebels, who had taken refuge in foreign countries, in planning the recent disorders in the provinces of Quangang and Quangnam, which were speedily suppressed by the authorities. His successor is Bun Dao, a son of the dead King Dong Khanh.

The deposition of King Duy Tan was declared by the Council of Regency, accepted by the Governor-General, M. Roume and approved by the Government of the French Republic on May 13. Meanwhile, Duy Tan had been removed and imprisoned at Hue.

The situation is quiet and peaceful.

The Weather

Weather tending to improve. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 73.4 and the minimum 61.0, figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.4 and 58.2.

ITALIANS ARE REPULSED ATTACKING SAN MICHELE

Suffer Severe Losses; Austrian
Ship Torpedoed Without
Warning is Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austro-Hungarian tele-
gram.—Vienna, May 13.—Russian
and Balkan theaters of war.—The
situation is unchanged.

Italian theater.—The Austro-Hun-
garian troops repulsed several Italian
attacks on the northern slope of the
Monte San Michele. The Italians
suffered severe losses.

Berlin, May 12.—The Austro-Hun-
garian passenger steamer Dubro-
vnik has been torpedoed and sunk
by an enemy submarine in the
Adriatic. The Dubrovnik was not
armed and was torpedoed without
any warning whatsoever.

The Petrograd newspapers, on
May 5, published a communication
of the official press bureau, that the
Greek Government, up to the pre-
sent, has refused the passage of
Serbian troops through Greek ter-
ritory. The Greek Government
based its refusal upon the fear of
epidemics and stated that the trans-
port of troops on the narrow-gauge
railway Patras-Larissa would require
too much time.

The Russians presume that the
principal reason is the Greeks' fear
of the Germans. The Entente
Powers have resolved to obtain
fulfillment of their request by force.

The energetic attitude of the
Entente Powers on this question cor-
responds to the desire to definitely
clear up the Greek plans. It is said
that the Ministers of the Entente
have received orders to proceed in
Greece in co-operation with the
staff of the armies.

Dr. von Dallwitz, the Governor of
Alsace-Lorraine, in a speech to the
members of the Diet, said that the
material damages suffered by the in-
habitants will be replaced as far as
is possible, while "it is impossible
that even a part of the bodily and
moral sufferings imposed upon our
countrymen, who were dragged from
their homes by the French, could
be compensated."

The President of the Diet, Dr.
Hoefel, stated that he believes in
the future of Alsace-Lorraine, as the
country has steadily increased its
vigor as a member of the German
organism and this has been testified
to by the common defence of the
country. "The tie which united
Alsace-Lorraine with Germany has
become stronger. Our duty as mem-
bers of the Diet is to be the leaders
of our people towards this goal."

The Koelnische Volkszeitung re-
ports from a reliable source that a
regiment mutinied in the barracks
of Piacenza. The brigade of Sassari
has mutinied at the front.

At Naples, during a manifestation
against the King, a picture of the
war agitation of Cicotti was burned.
In the election district of the
Socialist deputy Ferri, 6,000 women,
during a public manifestation,
shouted: "We want the end of the
war." Troops intervened and estab-
lished order.

A wireless message from Granada
states that a revolution has broken
out in Portugal. The arsenals were
fired and the troops mutinied.

It is reported from Christiania that

'Friendly' Carranzistas Watch American Aviator



This group of Carranzista Soldiers is watching an American aviator with the punitive expedition in Mexico, circling high above the American base at Casas Grandes. The Carranzistas informed the Americans that they were friendly to the U.S. troops. In the picture one of the Mexicans is pointing his rifle at the American flier—in fun—perhaps.

six men of the crew of the wrecked
airship L. 20 were released in view
of the non-existence of international
regulations for airships. The Nor-
wegian Government resolved to fol-
low the law relating to the wrecked
crews of belligerent war-ships. Ac-
cordingly, the six men, who were
rescued by private boats, were
liberated.

It is reported from Sarajevo that
the Austro-Hungarian troops found
the following document during the
conquest of Serbia:

"Belgrade Municipality. Section
Police No. (confidential). Belgrade,
June 15, 1914. To the Minister of
Interior: I have the honor to com-
municate that, yesterday evening,
three former franc-tireurs, in the
name of Major Tancose, visited
Svetovik Savic, the proprietor of the
newspaper Balkan. Tancose wishes
that in no case shall anything be
published in the newspaper regard-
ing the connections or relations of
Gabrinovic with personalities in Bel-
grade and not to say anything which
might compromise any Serbian.
Otherwise evil consequences would
result. I have taken measures in
order to ascertain the names of the
three former franc-tireurs men-
tioned. Signed (name illegible), Govern-
or of Belgrade."

The French Government has re-
peatedly spread the notice that the
Germans retain the captured French
prisoners of war in the occupied
French provinces. The German
Government has already stated that
all prisoners of war, with the excep-
tion of the seriously wounded who
cannot be transported, have been
brought to Germany and that the
names of all prisoners of war have
been forwarded to the French
Government.

The French Government, which
until now has not published casualty
lists, intends to conceal to the French
people the number of casualties, as
long as possible, for obvious pur-
poses. The allegedly retained French
prisoners of war are in reality dead.
The German Federal Court at
Leipzig has confirmed the sentence

against the brandy distiller Boett-
cher for defalcation of taxes.
Boettcher was sentenced to 1½
years imprisonment and was fined
13 million Marks.

It is reported from Copenhagen
that common action by Denmark,
Sweden and Norway, in regard to
the question of mail seizures by Britain,
is now under consideration. This
step has probably been taken in con-
sequence of the refusal of Britain to
reconsider the present measures
against mails between the United
States and Scandinavian countries.

A representative of the Berliner
Fageblatt interviewed Judge Nippert,
of Ohio, who is Vice-President of the
American Red Cross committee for
relief in East Prussia. Judge Nippert
declared that, after his return, he will
give a description of the Russian
atrocities in East Prussia.

He feels sure that he will obtain
from the United States Government
permission to bring to Germany
100,000 packages, which the American
Red Cross has prepared for Germany.
Judge Nippert said that Britain, until
now, has not permitted the shipment
and delivered them to Russia, which
promised to give them to the German
prisoners of war.

Judge Nippert mentioned that the
whole United States mail was con-
fiscated on the liner on which he
travelled. Nippert himself was robbed
of a cheque for over 100,000 Marks,
which was given by the American Red
Cross for East Prussian relief.

Judge Nippert has announced that,
up to the present, more than a million
dollars have been raised in the United
States for East Prussian relief. He
expressed the idea that some of the
East Prussian towns will call re-con-
structed squares and streets after the
American towns where money was
collected.

Judge Nippert will stay one month
in East Prussia. He said that all
classes of American society contributed
to the fund. The colonel of a militia
regiment, who was a well-known
captain of industry, on hearing about
the relief fund, gave 7,500 dollars and
promised a further contribution after
the conclusion of peace.

Judge Nippert will report to Field

Marshal von Hindenburg about the
relief action.

Reports from Amsterdam state
that, during the month of April, 90
mines landed on the Dutch coast,
of which 50 were British, 3 French, 13
German and 24 of unknown nationality.
Since the beginning of the war 1,014
mines have landed on the Dutch
coast, of which 535 were of British
origin, 61 French, 193 German and 225
unknown.

It is reported from Sofia that a
British telegram, recently published in
the neutral press, stated that the
British prisoners of war were ill-
treated in Bulgaria. This telegram
caused a protest from the American
Embassy in Sofia.

The Bulgarian official news agency
now declares that the Minister of the
United States, on March 25, made
certain observations about the
British prisoners of war, whereupon
the Bulgarian Government conceded
ameliorations. On April 11, the
American Minister expressed "great
satisfaction" about the way the pro-
mises had been fulfilled.

The Minister added: "The condi-
tions under which the prisoners
are interned are just as befitting for

them as honorable for the Bulgar-
ians."

The Under-Secretary for Foreign
Affairs, Zimmermann, in the Reichstag,
answered a question asked by the
Socialist member Herzfeld, in regard
to the Turco-German treaties. Herr
Zimmermann stated that, at the
beginning of the world war, a defensive
alliance was concluded between Ger-
many and Turkey, based on terms of
equality and extending over a long
period. The details are to be kept
secret.

Besides, negotiations are pending
between both countries, concerning
consular representation, the legal
status of citizens and the right of
residence. An agreement has been
practically reached on all points.

The terms are similar to the con-
ventions concluded by Germany with
other countries. As soon as the text
of the convention is agreed upon, it
will be put before the Reichstag,
before it is ratified, in accordance
with the Federal constitution.

The German religious weekly
Chronicle of the Christian states that,
during the second Russian invasion of
East Prussia, 15,000 children, women
and old men, in round figures, were
forcibly carried away to Russia. Their
fate is practically unknown.

It is impossible to state the exact
number of rapes that occurred. 80,000
homes were looted, destroyed and
soiled in the filthiest way. Among
those carried away by the Russians
were 6 clergymen, with their families.
One of them was 72 years old.
Thirteen churches were completely
destroyed, among which are two of

high artistic value. 26 rectories and 13
churches were severely damaged.

It is reported from Vilna that,
according to the newspaper Homan,
the white Russians, too, signed the
appeal for help directed to President

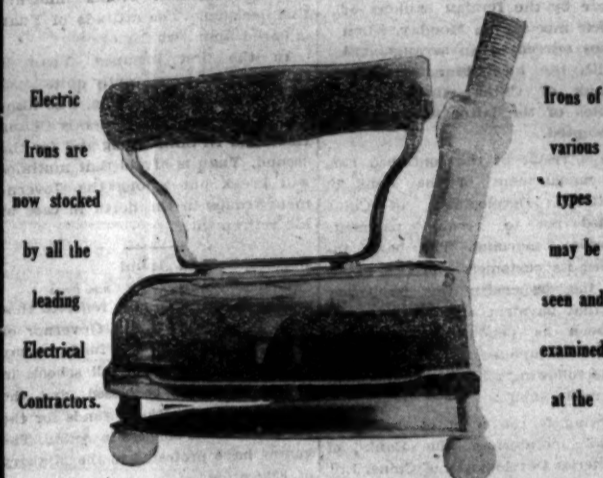
Wilson by the oppressed nations of
Russia.

Dr. Delbruck, the Secretary of
State of the Interior, has resigned,
owing to ill-health. He suffers from
the consequences of diabetes.

The Business of
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Is now under the management of
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F.S.M.C. (Lond.), F.I.O. (Eng.)
Mr. Tobias holds the Diploma
of the Worshipful Guild of
Spectacle Makers (London); he
is a Fellow of the Institute of
Ophthalmic Opticians (England);
a Freeman of the City of London;
and the only Optician in the Far
East holding a British Qualifica-
tion for Optics.

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GENTLEMEN

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FRENCH ISSUE OFFICIAL VERDUN BATTLE REPORT

Attack Begun On February 21
Described in Minute
Detail

HOW GERMANS CHECKED

Opening Phases Of World's
Greatest Arms Clash Re-
viewed At Length

Paris, March 22.—Today's Bulletin des Armes, the weekly paper issued by the Minister of War to the troops, one copy to each officer and one to each twenty-five men, appears in a new and improved form. It contains an account of the first five days fighting around Verdun, the first official account published, which is interesting as showing that the German attack on Verdun was not a surprise to the French high command and as an explanation of why the French could not at once meet that attack with all available forces.

HOW THE BATTLE DEVELOPED. Official Account of the Period, Feb. 21 to Feb. 25

It is possible now to sketch the general outlines of the battle begun on February 21 around Verdun. Some of its most brilliant episodes are already known. The defenses of Herbebois, of the Caures Woods, of Waville, Haumont and Douaumont Farm, all are important chapters in the history of these famous days. But it is interesting to take up again chronologically the course of events in order to measure the scope of the German attack and the colossal effort (to use an epithet for once truly applicable) which the enemy made to crush our right wing.

First of all, a question: Was this attack a surprise for our command? Certainly not. A demonstration against Verdun was one of the pos-

sibilities of this war which our staff had long contemplated. Those only who were not aware of either the means at Germany's disposal or her plans forgot that she was preparing formidable blows and that a drive on Verdun was about to be made.

From the German point of view the choice of this battlefield was in no way paradoxical contrary to what certain critics have written. To force a battle on an enemy with a river at his back, while possessing the means of cutting off the only existing railroad by artillery fire, that alone was a sufficiently good reason to move the Germans to attack Verdun.

But the German staff had counted without the French staff. From February, 1915, all operations, provisioning, evacuation of wounded, in a word all vital evolutions for an army of 250,000 men on the right bank of the Meuse had been foreseen and studied in detail, all dependence on railroad transport being discarded. The development of our mechanical transport by road was such at that time—and it has since been greatly perfected—that at the least alarm we had only to bring up by automobile trucks the troops, food and munitions needed for the defence of Verdun. And it is that which explains how we have been able to feed our lines of defence methodically and bring up, without confusion or hitch, thousands and thousands of men who have acted according to arrangements made beforehand by our staff.

At the moment of the German attack on the Verdun sector our left rested on the centres of Brabant, Consenvoye, Haumont, the Caures wood, which formed the first position; Samongneux, Cote 344, and the Mort-mont farm constituted the second position.

On the centre we held the Ville wood, Herbebois, Ornes, with a second position, Beaumont, Warville, the Fosses, Chaume and the Carrières woods.

Our right comprised Maucourt, Mogeville, the Etang (pond) of Braux, the woods of Hautes Charrières and Fromezey, while our second position

rested on Bezonvaux, Grand Chena and Dieppe.

Behind these sectors of defense the line of forts was marked out by the villages of Bras, Douaumont, Hardaumont, Vaux fort, Lauffee and Elix. Between the second position and this line of forts an intermediary countervailing organization had been designed, on Douaumont to Louvemont, on Polvre hill and Talou hill.

Such was the tactical disposition of the ground when the Germans tried to force their way through to Verdun.

Attack Carefully Prepared

They had prepared this operation some time ago and with studied care. Seven army corps had been brought up to Verdun and an extraordinary artillery was to open up the necessary breach as in one line. Supplies of munitions had been increased fifteenfold. Nothing was lacking as regards men or material. The Germans had decided to make use of both with a profusion hitherto unknown.

At 7.15 on the morning of February 15 they opened fire and drenched our sector with shells of every caliber as well as lachrymose and suffocating shells. At the end of an hour of this intense bombardment telephone communication was cut and men had to be used to carry messages. Our shelters began to give way.

From the woods of Caures and Ville serious casualties were reported. Groups of soldiers were crushed and buried under the debris.

However, our artillery replied. Its objective was the enemy batteries as discovered by our aeroplanes, cannonading the Spincourt forest and the woods, near which the number of enemy guns employed was enormous. Aviators who flew over enemy positions on February 21 agree in saying that this district was the centre "of a real fireworks display." The little wood of Gemilly, north of Jumelle, showed such density of fire that aeroplane observers had to give up the attempt to jot down the positions of the batteries they saw in action. They were everywhere. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon it was the "grand set piece!" The enemy's fire then reach-

ed its maximum of violence. Six captive balloons soared above the enemy's lines.

Under such an avalanche of shells our first lines were levelled. But their garrisons clung wherever they could. The morale held good everywhere. The Germans hardly managed to filter through into our advanced positions. Counter attacks were quickly organized, and when the offensive did not succeed the defensive was taken up again with method and obstinacy. In the Haumont wood ground was yielded only foot by foot. In the Caures wood Lieut.-Col. Driant's chasseurs recaptured the entire southern part of the wood and established themselves in the position. In the region of Soumazannes, the Ville wood and Herbebois we held out along the supporting line. On the Woivre side the enemy had not budged, being satisfied with bombarding Hautes-Charrières, Braux, Grand Chena and Fromezey and firing in several places lachrymose and suffocating shells.

To sum up, this first day did not net the enemy any considerable gains. He had only secured a foothold in the first line trenches and in some cases in the supporting trenches. He had paid quite dearly for this advance.

Fought to Last Man

But that was only a debut. The pressure was to be accentuated in a more imperative manner and with an artillery preparation still more formidable. The German tactics consisted in crushing each of our centres of resistance with heavy artillery fire and creating a zone of death around them with their barrage fire. Then as soon as the destruction aimed at seemed to have been effected, a party of troops advanced to reconnoiter the effects of the firing. Each group of scouts was composed of some fifteen men. Behind them marched the grenadiers and the pioneers, and then the first "wave" of infantry. The artillery was to win the position, the infantry had only to occupy it. Such was the system which the enemy sought to put in practice.

On our side the artillery directed its efforts to isolating the enemy

(Continued on Page 4)



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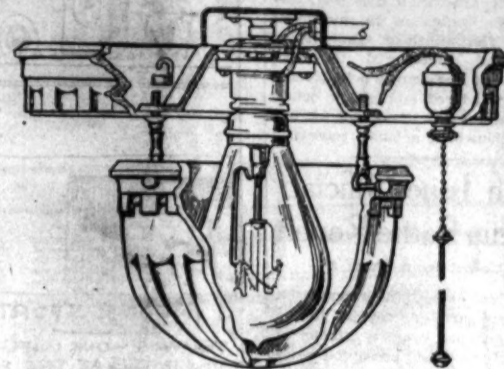
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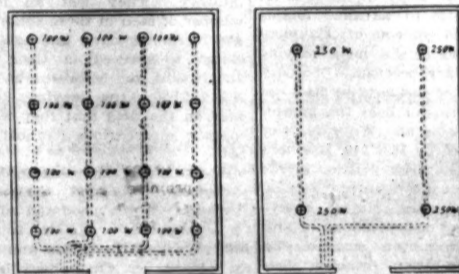


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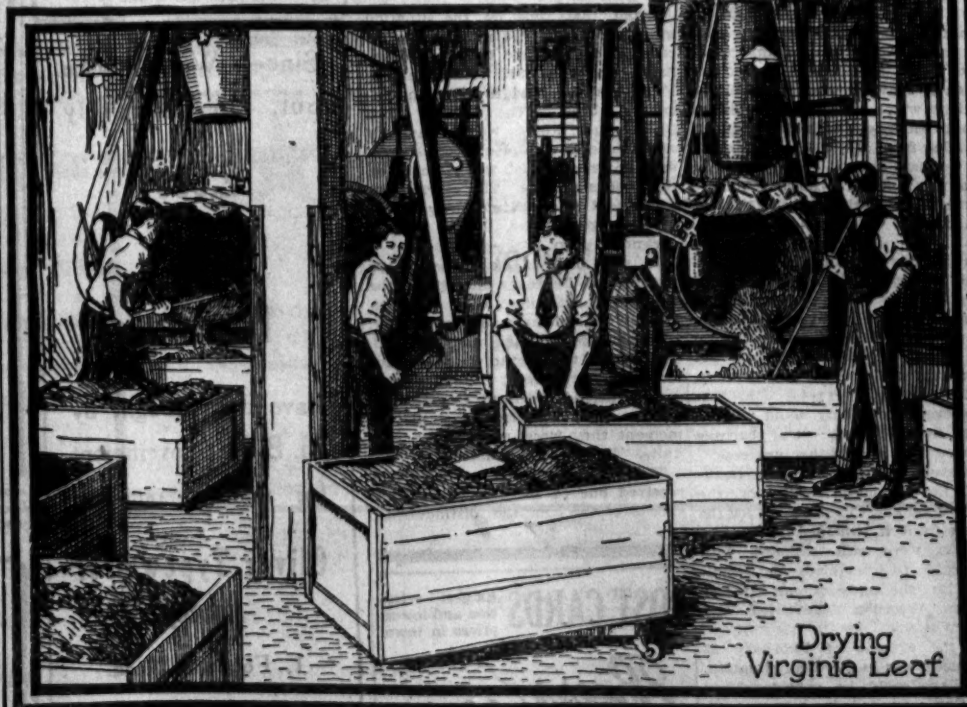
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LONDON MOB ROUTS ADVOCATES OF PEACE

Sylvia Pankhurst and Aids
Driven from Trafalgar Square
—Banners Destroyed

London, April 9.—An attempt to hold a non-conscription and peace meeting in Trafalgar Square today was unceremoniously broken up by thousands of persons, who charged and dispersed the procession and tore up the banners and flags.

Various peace societies had organized the demonstration. Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant Suffragette, was prominent among the promoters.

After the procession had been dispersed, the leaders in the movement mounted the plinth of the Nelson column and endeavored to make speeches, but the crowd pelted them with flour and red and yellow ochre. The speakers faced the ordeal for five minutes, then beat a hasty retreat.

French Issue Official Verdun Battle Report

(Continued from Page 3)

groups which crept in everywhere. Our defence garrisons fought to the last man and our counter attacks at each opportunity that presented itself checked the enemy's march.

On the 22nd unfortunately our counter offensive on Haumont wood failed. The struggle in the Caures wood was resumed. In the west of the sector the Germans attacked the Consenvoye woods toward 7.30 a.m. with jets of flaming liquid, and thanks to the services rendered by these "flammenwerfer" they succeeded in pushing into the ravine.

On the Herbebois side they held the north-east corner without being able to penetrate further. There our troops, as in the Ville woods, performed wonders in successfully damming up the flood of assaults. The German artillery fire redoubled. Haumont, Anglemont, Mormont farm and Wavrille underwent terrible tempests of fire. Haumont village suffered particularly. Nevertheless its defenders, grouped around their Colonel, fought until the last minute, and it was only toward 6 p.m. that the enemy was able to advance among its ruins. The defence of Haumont will remain one of the most moving pages of military heroism.

At the end of the day we had lost Ville wood but still held the greater part of Herbebois and Wavrille. Our line now passed by Hill 240, Mormont farm, the intermediate position of the Samogneux-Brabant counter slope.

We were working almost everywhere in the open, protections of any resistance having been smashed by shells, communication trenches destroyed, trenches protected by the lay of the land where they existed, overthrown. It was open country fighting. The artillery fired at times at a maximum sight of 700 yards, sowing death in the enemy's ranks and breaking the dash of the infantry.

Every sacrifice was made in order that fresh lines of resistance might be organized to the rear.

In the night of February 22-23 we evacuated Brabant. Samogneux, on the morning of the 23rd, was so heavily bombarded that the counter attacks which we had prepared from this side were not carried out. We remained on the defensive.

Line of Resistance Improved

Further to the east, on the other hand, our line of resistance was improved by our counter attacks. The Germans had deployed in the ravine of the Haumont wood to a point 800 yards from the Anglemont farm, and they were bombarding the Anglemont and Mormont farms with 12 and 15 inch shells. It needed all the energy of the leaders, the admirable discipline of the men under shrapnel fire and the unanimous determination of all to hold out there. Yet no one wavered.

In the Wavrille sector the combat was resumed with desperation when morning came. During the night our men had endeavored to join up the lines to Herbebois, despite an incessant rain of shells from the German artillery. It was of importance not to allow the Germans to get possession of Wavrille wood and Hill 251, positions which would have allowed them to enfilade the line of defence extending from Hill 244 to Beaumont.

A German attack on Wavrille at 6 a.m. was repelled. Another offensive movement on Herbebois, at 11.30, led to a combat which lasted until 4.30 p.m.

During this time the enemy renewed his efforts against Wavrille, and filling up his ranks constantly by fresh reserves ended by overwhelming the position. This maneuver forced the French troops which had not given way in Herbebois to retire during the evening.

However, the enemy could not debouch from Wavrille. Our barrage fire prevented any further progress.

We then occupied the line Beaumont, the northern border of the Fossees wood and Chaume. As for the Woivre front, it remained intact. The Germans were still satisfied with bombarding Dieppe, Braux and Fromesey. But the reply of our artillery and its precision prevented any infantry attack.

On the evening of February 22 Samogneux was in a critical situation. The village could be considered as lost. Our command in consequence,

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HOUSE THE NIGHT YOU
TOOK IN THE CHICKENS BALL
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SUDDENLY PULL IT ON THE FRIEND

took steps to place Talou Hill and Poivre Hill without delay in a state of defence. The division which had to guard the left bank of the river received instructions to direct its fire against the enemy forces on the right bank. An infantry regiment was placed astride the road Vacherauville-Samogneux, touching Champneuville on the left and toward Hill 244 on the right.

It was on this last point that the Germans were to concentrate all their energies. They tried to debouch from Samogneux. But several attempts were crushed by the fire of our artillery, our mitrailleuses and infantry. They lost an incredible number of men in these actions. They had to return again and again to the charge to succeed in their purpose, and it was not before night on February 24-25, after leaving heaps of dead on the field that they were able to gain a precarious foothold on Hill 244.

About 2 p.m. they succeeded also in pressing beyond the southern border of Caures wood and advancing by a circuitous route to Anglemont hill. We held Talou hill and repelled an attack on Champneuville. The Germans displayed more vigor on the Fossees wood side. After bombarding our position all morning with heavy shells they assembled important contingents to the east of Rappe wood and north of Wavrille wood.

Two of our battalions marched at once to the attack, their objective being the north-west corner of Wavrille wood. They advanced through the ravine south-east of Beaumont. We carried the south-west border and part of the wood, but the enemy's mitrailleuses limited our advance.

The enemy then redoubled his bombardment of Fossees and Beaumont woods. Suffocating and lachrymoseal shells fell in showers at the same time as ten and twelve inch shells.

Germans Gain Advantage

At 1 p.m. the Germans carried out an attack which put them again in possession of the southern border of Wavrille wood, where our Zouaves and tirailleurs were holding out. They pushed their advantage and overran Beaumont from the west and Fossees wood from the east.

In spite of the energetic resistance of our infantry and machine gun men the Fossees wood was carried at 1.30 a.m. Beaumont was contested foot by foot. The Chaume wood also fell into the hands of the enemy.

From that time on the situation grew worse. At 2.20 an imposing enemy force debouched between Louvemont and Hill 247. All available French forces tried to drive the invaders back. The enemy had Chambrettes, Fossees wood, Beaumont and Caurieres wood. He tried a sudden dash on Ornes, which was attacked on three sides at once. The garrison, in an evident state of inferiority, withdrew in good order, thanks to the darkness, upon Bezonvaux.

It was always the same troops which, from February 21, opposed the Germans, defending each position. Despite the inclemency of the weather, the sacrifices of men and material, they barred the way to the enemy for another entire night. Their mission was to defend the front Bras-Douaumont. They fulfilled it until the moment they were relieved by new units. The battle continued.

Thus the divisions which had received one of the most formidable shocks of the campaign distinguished

themselves in many a combat and by their tenacity allowed the reserves to retard the enemy's advance. They had played a covering role, a crushing yet glorious role, which contributed beyond a doubt to preserve Verdun for us. The heroism permitted us to make incessant counter attacks, and many times they halted the enemy, thus defeating his plans.

At the moment when the enemy commenced his offensive we could not employ more forces. It would have been an error to proceed too quickly. The principal virtue of an offensive is to leave your adversary in doubt until the last minute as to the real point of attack and as to the means he will use in the conflict.

The Germans might have only been making a feint on Verdun and an attack on Nancy, Amiens or Calais. Our duty was to maintain everywhere an even balance of our forces. If we had assumed too soon that the attack was on Verdun the enemy might have succeeded in a principal blow on some other point.

The difficulty for the high command in such a case is to master its nerves and justly appreciate the shock to be withstood and the counter move to be undertaken. It is of importance to make an adequate counter move when masses of men have to be moved, as is necessary in modern warfare. They must not be put in motion for nothing. The attacking side, in such circumstances, always profits at the beginning by two or three days of relative superiority. If he does not or cannot turn them thoroughly to account his effort is in vain.

The defence is then certain as to its decision. The influx of reserves



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allows the situation to be reestablished and that all the more easily if the resistance during the first few days has been firm. This is what happened at Verdun.

We have just established that the first divisions that met the shock did their full duty. We shall see in a further study how the troops which succeeded these divisions definitely checked the German march on Verdun.

Japanese Madman Slays Naval Officer

Kobe, May 8.—A tragedy occurred on board the cruiser Ibuki at Kobe on Saturday evening, in which Lieutenant-Commander Hori was killed by a madman. It is reported that a sergeant named Miyata Tadahide, aged 29, has been suffering from melancholia for some time past, receiving medical treatment on board the ship. The patient asked

Commander Hori for shore leave several times, but as it was contrary to discipline to grant leave to a man on the sick list, his applications were invariably refused.

About 6.30 o'clock on Saturday evening (8th instant) while Commander Hori was playing chequers with a brother officer in the mess-room, Miyata stealthily came up from behind and before the officer had become aware of the man's presence in the room, struck him a severe blow on the neck with an axe. Commander Hori was felled by the blow, and his assailant again swung his axe and cut at his neck, almost severing the officer's head from the trunk. Before Commander Hori's companion could tackle the murderer, he had fled from the mess-room and swarmed up the rigging. Guards were set, who simply waited for him to come down, when they arrested him.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

SANDIWAY IS SOLD AT AUCTION FOR TAELS 900

Peter Which Won the Grand National Brings Tls. 850; Other Good Prices

Sandiway is evidently to be seen out under still another racing jacket. The pony was the star entry in the Horse Bazaar's annual spring auction of race ponies, yesterday. He was put in at Tls. 200 and, by bids of Tls. 100, went to Tls. 900. It had been current talk that his original owner was going to buy him back, but the last bidder was Mr. F. B. Vida.

There was a big company of racing men at the auction and, of course, the usual army of Chinese dealers and it was very evident that there is money somewhere or other in Shanghai, for almost anything fetched fifty or sixty taels and many medium ponies went at prices which, with their keep over the summer, will make them pretty expensive to hold for the autumn meeting.

The nearest figure to Sandiway's was paid for Peter, the "chaser" on which Mr. Johnstone won the Grand National this year and which he has steered first home in many other events. Starting at Tls. 500, this pony was knocked down at Tls. 850.

The auctioneer put Bonnie Boy in at Tls. 500 and the bidding finished at Tls. 700, when it was withdrawn. Memory was allowed to go at Tls. 650, Peter Pieman brought Tls. 420, Bedford Tls. 330, Consent Tls. 200, Charlemagne Tls. 250, Jammy Face Tls. 260, Gretina Green Tls. 310 and Chomel Tls. 210.

Nothing else fetched over Tls. 200.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, May 16, 1916.

42.—Musketry. Classes for instruction in theory and practice will be held at S.V.C. Headquarters, every afternoon (except Saturday and Sunday), commencing Monday May 15, at 5.30 p.m. All recruits and 2nd class shots will be required to pass this course and afterwards attend the Range under the instruction of the Staff Instructors.

O. C. Units will be notified when to detail their men; every facility will be given to avoid interference with business or other duties, but once a man has decided on certain dates he must attend, otherwise it will not be possible to complete the instruction.

43.—Discipline. Corps order No. 10, 1915, is re-issued for information.—"O. C. Units will in future, before publishing the names of members who have resigned, ascertain that all Corps property has been returned to Headquarters."

"The Commandant will, in future, decline to countersign discharge certificates unless all Corps property has been returned or a reasonable excuse for its non-return given."

44.—Communications. All communications for the Commandant should be addressed—"The Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps," and sent to Headquarters. Those intended for the Orderly Room should be addressed—"Orderly Room, Shanghai Volunteer Corps," and not to individuals by name.

Cricket

St. Andrew's C. C. Meeting

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Cricket Club took place yesterday evening at the Chaplaincy on Broadway. The Rev. A. J. Stearn was unanimously elected Chairman. There were no minutes to be read, but Mr. A. K. Brown told the members of the bright prospects of the club for the coming season, and also that they had a balance of cash in hand that exceeded any sum that had been left over heretofore. A number of new members had joined, and as there is to be no league this season, the club will arrange for friendly matches.

The election of officers then took place. Mr. G. Howells was elected Captain, and Mr. R. A. Donaldson vice-captain. It was also decided that one man should take over the position of Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. A. K. Brown was chosen. Mr. W. E. Wilson, and Mr. A. J. Barnes, added to the above list will constitute the committee for the ensuing year. A resolution was specially passed of a vote of thanks to the B. A. T. Club for the use of their nets during the last season, also that part of the expense for repairing the nets be borne by the St. Andrew's Club. Mr. Moyling kindly signified that he would convey the same to the B. A. T. Club. The club will start practice during next week.

Shanghai Rifle Association

The annual rifle meeting of the above Assn. was brought to a successful conclusion on Monday. The list of prize winners has now been made up and is given below. The list however has not been officially revised, and is therefore subject to correction. The shooting during the meeting has been conducted under the supervision of the Secretary, Mr. A. M. Cellace, and Marines from the U. S. S. Brooklyns. The official result will be published at the end of the week.

No. 1 R. E. A. Class Championship

"A" Class "B" Class

1 B. C. Young 95 1 J. Macbeth... 92

2 S. A. Ransom 95 2 A. Dahl... 91

3 J. R. Main... 94 3 D. McAllister 89

4 R. K. Hykes 91 4 W. G. Smith 87

"C" Class "D" Class

1 T. Nagaike... 93 1 T. Watanabe 88

2 C. H. Rutherford... 92 2 J. Pennywitt 88

3 A. Q. Adam... 87 3 A. C. Davis... 87

son... 87

4 B. S. Chap... 4 C. E. M.

man... 86 Thomson... 85

No. 2 (Yangtze) No. 3 (Central

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2 Hykes R. K. 64 2 Hykes R. K. 64

3 Thomson C. 64 3 Monk W. J. 64

4 Davis A. C. 63 4 Nilfen F... 64

5 Ransom S. A. 61 5 Riggs J. P... 63

6 Crighton A. 61 6 Lancaster W. 63

7 Bedoni C... 61 7 Thomson C. 63

8 Main J. R... 60 8 Sauer W. E. 62

9 Sauer W. E. 60 9 Ibert O. L. 62

10 Sinclair J... 60 10 Strassman E. 62

11 Nilfen F... 60 11 Murphy W.

G. R... 62

12 Watanabe G. 62 12 Stormes G. B. 61

No. 4 (Ewo) No. 5 (Y. S. B.)

1 Swan A. H. 72 1 Rutherford

C... 69

2 Rutherford 2 McAllister D. 66

C... 67

3 Thomson C. 67 3 Adamson A.

Q... 66

4 Davis A. C... 67 4 Young R. C. 65

5 Sinclair J... 65 5 Thomson C. 65

6 Hall C. L... 66 6 Monk W. J. 64

Ladies' Prize Competition

1—T. Nagaike "C" Class for Miss Rona Cole

2—T. Nagaike "C" Class for Miss C. Remedios

3—C. H. Rutherford "C" Class for Mrs. F. M. Remedios

4—R. C. Young "A" Class for Mrs. C. Matthews

5—R. C. Young "A" Class for Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge

6—S. A. Ransom "A" Class for Miss K. Treuman

7—S. A. Ransom "A" Class for Mrs. Christiansen

8—J. Macbeth "B" Class for Mrs. R. G. H. Cole

9—T. Watanabe "D" Class for Mrs. Coulton

10—J. Pennywitt "B" Class for Mrs. E. Marques Souza

11—J. R. Main "A" Class for Mrs. K. McKelvie

12—A. Dahl "B" Class for Mrs. S. Yoshida

Competitors' Prize

T. Nagaike (2 spoons), C. H. Rutherford (1 spoon), R. C. Young (2

spoons), S. A. Ransom (2 spoons), J. Macbeth (1 spoon), J. Pennywitt (1

spoon), T. Watanabe (1 spoon), J. R. Main (1 spoon) and A. Dahl (1 spoon).

High Score Prices

J. R. Main, one possible at 500 yards ("A" Class).

A. C. Crighton, one possible at 500 yards ("A" Class).

S. A. Ransom, one possible at 700 yards ("A" Class).

W. E. Sauer, one possible at 700 yards ("A" Class).

C. H. Rutherford, one 34 at 200 yards ("C" Class).

200 Japanese Deported For Aiding Scheme To Rush Chinese Warship

Seven Chinese Associates Executed; Misjudged Loyalty Of the Sailors

From Nagasaki comes a sensational report that 200 Japanese naval reservists who had joined the Chinese rebels with a view to manning warships to be seized in Shanghai, have been taken in custody by the local Japanese consulate general and will be deported to their native land. Already 100 of them, says the report, have been landed in Nagasaki. The plot was broken up by the failure of the attempt made on May 5 to capture a gunboat at Woosung. As a result of the failure of this raid six Japanese and seven Chinese revolutionaries were arrested. The Chinese were executed at the Arsenal a few days later. The Japanese prisoners were turned over to their consulate and tried.

It was said at the Japanese consulate general today that five of the men would be deported from Shanghai within the next five days. The sixth was still in the hospital.

"Is he suffering from wounds received in trying to capture the warship?" was asked.

"Perhaps that may be so," was the answer.

The Tse-tien was the warship singled out for the attempt of the Republicans. It was thought that a part of the crew would join them. The conspirators secured another vessel and in this drifted down against the Tse-tien. They then swarmed aboard. Members of the crew who were supposed to be Republican refused to go over and the crew opened fire on the boarding party.

It is said that many were drowned by jumping overboard when it was seen that the attempt was a hopeless failure. One man was seen to cling to the anchor chain. Shots were fired at him and after a time he was either hit or his strength gave out for he dropped in the water and was not seen again. Thirty men are said to have been in the party which tried to seize the warship. Seven Japanese were taken but one escaped. Investigations that followed this are said to have revealed the fact that Chinese naval reservists were involved with the Chinese Republicans.

A report from Kobe says: The N.Y.K. steamer Imi Maru, which arrived at Nagasaki on Monday (8th instant), brought 100 Japanese whose deportation from Shanghai had been ordered by the Japanese Consular authorities. It is stated that there is another batch of 100 deportees who are being given accommodation at the Japanese Consulate-General pending the departure of the next vessel to take them back to Japan.

The immediate cause of this wholesale deportation of Japanese from Shanghai appears to be the recent failure of the intended capture of the Chinese cruiser Tse-tien at Woosung.

News Brevities

The statutory meeting of the Shanghai-Kiangsu Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held at 33 Canton Road on the 25th inst. The ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders will take place immediately after the statutory meeting.

Owing to the incidence of the Kiangwan Race Meeting on June 3 the Fire Brigade Jubilee Celebration has been postponed until June 17. The smoking concert will be held on June 24.

It is quite plain that the winter is over and summer is here, for the St. George's Gardens, Bubbling Well, advertise the commencement of their summer season next Friday, when the open-air cinema theater will be opened. Boxes and seats may be reserved by phoning W.502.

Mr. E. Ferrari, proprietor of the well-known International Cleaning and Dyeing Works, in the Great Western Road, notifies the public, as will be seen from an advertisement on page 7, that he has removed his town office to F128, Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Course.

Holders of the Cathay Trust ordinary shares are notified, by advertisement, that Coupon No. 4 (Tls. 5 per coupon) is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after today.

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity will give a lecture on the Montessori method of education at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Kiangsu Educational Association, West Gate. The talk will be illustrated with the aid of Montessori apparatus. Mrs. Bassity will speak in English which will be translated into Chinese.

Mme. Foret, the French singer of international fame, is on her way to Shanghai from Japan. Arrangements for recitals here have already been begun. Mme. Foret is expected to arrive on Friday. She has just completed a successful tour of the cities in Japan, where the foreign papers gave her the highest praise. Mme. Foret has earned fame in America and on the Continent for the artistic manner in which she conducts her recitals as well as for her singing. She has special costumes for her different numbers. This adds special interest to her singing of the old folk songs from different parts of France.

The Yakowleffs troupe of Russian dancers, who made a decided hit when they appeared with the Bandman Company recently, have been engaged for a run at the Victoria Theatre. Their first appearance will be Friday night. There are two men and a girl in the troupe. Their repertoire includes all the wild and fanciful dances of the Russians. The artists formerly were members of the Imperial Ballet.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast weather tending to improve.
Moderate winds from north of
north-east in the south, variable
along the north coast.

SHANGHAI, MAY 17, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Real Issue With Germany

Under the above caption the New York World recently discussed the German submarine policy in general, and the case of the Sussex in particular. Germany, it will be remembered, at first denied responsibility for the Sussex tragedy. The World said:

"Accompanying the denial by the German Government that none of its submarines or warships attacked the passenger-carrying Channel steamboat Sussex is a statement that regarding the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point and Berwindale, no blame attaches to Germany.

"In opposition to the disavowal in the case of the Sussex must be placed the testimony of various witnesses, more or less trustworthy, and the fact that Germany's submarine activities of late have been conducted with frantic recklessness against friend and foe alike. The German Foreign Office depends for its information upon the German Admiralty, and the Admiralty has no means of knowing what is done by its lurking submarines aside from the reports of their commanders.

"Having raised the armed-merchantman issue, Germany now has an excuse for every outrage at sea except when it chances to sink a liner contrary to its repeated promises. If its victim does not attempt to escape, it is said to offer resistance, that it carries guns, that it is a transport, that it has munitions aboard and that its crew is made up of reservists. These pleas answer for every atrocity from the torpedoing of a hospital ship to the blowing up of a trawler.

"While the German denial as to the Sussex must be received with such outward respect as usually accompanies diplomacy, the authorities at Washington are not likely to forget that submarine warfare began and has continued in brutal disregard of humanity and law. A Government capable of replying to our inquiries relative to the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point and Berwindale, all assailed without warning, without knowledge as to their real character and without regard to the safety of those on board, that no blame attaches to Germany, might easily in some subtle fashion find itself innocent in the matter of the Sussex, whatever its guilt.

"The fact with which we have to deal is that submarines are sent forth by Germany to prey upon neutral as well as belligerent commerce; that their murderous work is the principal glory of the German navy at home and that in the very nature of things, when concealment is desirable, deep-sea thuggery of this kind can never be checked up to a certainty by anybody.

"Accepting the statement from Berlin for what it is worth in the way of self-exculpation by a notorious offender, the American Government must nevertheless consider very carefully the conflicting evidence at hand and reach its own conclusions. It is dealing with outrages that are continuous and comprehensive. The Sussex furnishes but a single count in the indictment."

That The World's point was well-made is shown by the statement in the House of Commons last week by Mr. T. J. Macnamara who said that, between May 7, 1915 and May 10, 1916, thirty-seven unarmed British and twenty-two neutral merchantmen were torpedoed without warning. He added that he had been given to understand that the United States was aware of these sinkings.

Bound To Be Lost

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin)
Billy (Sunday morning)—Gee wh! me mother gimme a nickel to put on the plate for th' heathen and I've lost it shooting craps!
Jimmy—Wot of it! If th' heathen had got it they'd have lost it shooting craps, too!

Mid-Air Duels

How They Are Won

By An Air Pilot

Cruiser may fight cruiser at sea and the one capture the other. Dreadnought may fight Dreadnought at sea and the one capture the other. But in the air there is no capture! One aeroplane cannot tow another, that has been put out of action, through the air.

Notwithstanding this fact there is the greatest similarity between naval and aerial combat, and no doubt can be entertained that the future fleets of dirigibles and aeroplanes will be handled in precisely the same fashion as a fleet at sea. Taking orders from the leader of the line, the flagship, they will follow out the same evolutions and the same movements as those now in use in the Navy.

Closing into conflict, the primary idea of the pilot of each craft is to obtain the best strategic position; that is with both the machines traveling "down" wind and in the same direction. The best strategic position is above the other machine, there to be able to take it with machine-gun fire or, if so needed, to drop bombs on it.

Having attained the strategic position the three qualities most required are initiative, speed, and daring; initiative, because it is the unexpected move, that always wins the aerial combat; speed, to be able to climb faster than the other machine; and daring, to accomplish that which the enemy fears to essay. Pilots in the stress and excitement of a hot fight repeatedly perform evolutions that they admit would be impossible to them in their saner moments, for the strain on the machine is enormous.

With the greater number of aeroplanes the machine gun fires through the blades of the propeller. This means that at least 5 per cent of the bullets will be deflected. With only the pilot aboard it is a matter of extreme difficulty to manoeuvre the gun and the plane at one and the same time. With some types of machine it is impossible. Two men at least, a pilot and an observer, are required for any degree of safety; the former to get the aeroplane into position and to keep her there, the latter to work the gun.

The direction of the wind influences the combat to a very large extent. Let us take as an example two aeroplanes A and B, both with a speed of 80 miles per hour, approaching one another. A is flying down wind (with the wind) with a wind of 15 miles behind it. A therefore has an actual speed of 95 miles per hour. B, on the other hand, travelling against the same wind, has only a speed of 65 miles. Therefore A has an advantage in speed of 30 miles.

Before November, 1915 enemy aeroplanes were loath to give fight at any price. The Fokker, with its superior engine power, made its appearance and the German aeroplanes became not only willing but anxious. With what result may be gleaned by the greatly increased number of flying men in the casualty lists.

The fighting aeroplane, or, to give it its official title, the battleplane, is a machine of an entirely different type from those used for reconnaissance and "gun-spotting" work. Its main duty is to convey the bomb-droppers on raiding expeditions and to beat off any attacks that may be made upon them. It is essential that it shall be able to climb rapidly and that it has a powerful engine, in order that if it be outnumbered it can get away by means of superior speed.

The preferable types of machine for this class of work are those of the "pusher" (propeller behind) and "double" engine variety. By removing the propeller blades from the forepart of the fuselage (body), the gunner is given at least an 80 per cent wider field of fire. When the firing is through the propeller the accuracy entirely depends on the skill of the pilot in manoeuvring the machine into the required position—that is with the nose pointing directly towards the other machine. Thus it will be seen that with each movement of the attacker must immediately follow a counter-movement by the defender, and the probability is that if he not wary enough he will be led into a trap over the enemy guns.

Another most important matter is a suitable mounting for the gun. This must allow the largest possible area of elevation and depression. The best direction in which to fire the gun depends on the type of machine. With some the best direction is backwards, upwards, or slightly to one side; with others, in front, backwards, and upwards; with others, again, behind and below.

When giving chase to another machine the pilot should always aim to keep the enemy in view and his own machine out of sight. Once he takes his eye off the enemy when travelling in mid-air it is an extremely difficult matter to find him again. The pilot should further endeavor to keep his aeroplane between the enemy and the sun, to keep him on his gunner's left hand, and vice versa, to avoid placing himself on the left of the enemy unless by doing so he will put the sun in his eyes. If a turn is found to be necessary he should always turn towards the enemy and away from him.

The observer's business is to note the relative speeds of his own and his opponent's machine. If the advantage is with the latter he should reserve his gun-fire until the most opportune moment and then fire as rapidly as possible.

And last but not least comes the real human element. There must be a mutual understanding between the observer and the pilot, or the craft will inevitably come to grief.

THE CANNERS MOBILIZE

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—

The American canning industry is now mobilizing for the big packing season which lasts from May until August. Plants are already at work in California, where asparagus is just at the height of its season, boats are starting for Alaska with machinery and equipment for packing salmon, and large outfits are on their way toward the big agricultural sections of the country that yield plentiful supplies of berries, tomatoes, peas and corn. The oyster and shrimp packing establishments of Baltimore and along the Mississippi River have just been closed.

Since it is necessary to can a product as soon as possible after it has been gathered, the canning industry cannot establish one central branch in a large city where there is an abundant supply of labor and have the products shipped to it. Instead, it must transport its employees and equipment to the section where the product is plentiful and pack it within twenty-four hours after it has left the earth. While this factor is a source of great annoyance to the canners, it is very beneficial to the consumers, who in buying canned vegetables secure fresher products than they usually do in the city markets.

Corn, for example, deteriorates more quickly than most vegetables; hence, it is rushed through the canneries at the greatest possible speed sometimes in ton quantities. In order to get the best results, just twelve hours may elapse between the gathering of the corn and the sealing of the cans. Seed corn is grown almost entirely in Connecticut and distributed among the different sections of the country growing sweet corn for the packing industry. In the corn season, packing establishments are numerous all the way from Maine to Maryland, and west to Missouri and thence to Iowa. Pea-packing is carried on from New York south to Maryland, west to Indiana and north as far as Minnesota, while some peas are also canned in California and Colorado. Tomato-packing embraces practically the same territory.

Modern machinery has done much to facilitate the swift harvesting and canning of vegetables. Peas, for example, are no longer cut by hand; instead, the vines are cut with a mowing machine. A special thresher removes the peas from the pods, and they are then assorted according to their size. This is done by a sorting machine, consisting of a series of cylinders having perforated sides. The first has the smallest perforations, thereby admitting only the smallest peas; the second has larger perforations which let through the next in size, and so on until there are five different sizes of peas. There is no difference in the quality of the peas thus graded, since all are equally fresh from the vines, but the small, succulent variety, known as French peas, command the highest price, while the largest peas, having the greatest amount of nutriment, are most in demand.

Each vegetable requires a different type of machinery. Corn is husked, silked, cut from the cob and packed by various machines, while string beans require a separate machine for every process, from the stringing and cutting into even lengths to the final packing after they are blanched and parboiled. Tomatoes are first placed under a coring machine which removes the core neatly without breaking the fruit, after which they are scalded and the skin is peeled off by another machine. More hand-labor is used in the preparation of tomatoes than in any other vegetable, but experiments are now being made with new machinery designed to eliminate as much of it as possible.

In the old days when almost the entire canning process was performed by hand, with no regard for chemical analyses, people were somewhat justified in their suspicion of everything marked canned. Then came machinery which gradually eliminated the crudities of the old system, so that canned corn became fresher than that purchased in the raw form, and canned milk a great deal cleaner than the average supply delivered in the city. But the canners soon found that they still had to do battle with the ancient prejudice against canned goods, being placed in the annoying position of having to defend a canned commodity that was cleaner than the original product. As a result, the National Canners' Laboratory was established in Washington, which, acting in cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, was to make experiments and tests toward the highest possible standard of canned goods.

At present experiments are being made toward perfecting the canned goods container, which is a very important factor in the preservation of

the food. At one time the canners lost a good deal of money by reason of the fact that certain fruits and vegetables which they put up, such as cherries, plum berries, pumpkin and hominy, contained acids which had a chemical effect on the tin injurious to the goods and not precisely wholesome for the consumer. Then it was discovered that by giving the can an inside coating or lacquering, baked into the tin from which it was made or sprayed inside the finished can, the quality and purity of the food were preserved. While these enamel-lined containers, and the can with the plain top crimped on without the use of solder, are great improvements over the old varieties, the latest combinations of maximum efficiency and minimum price still fail to satisfy the laboratory chemists, who are now engaged in working out an even better product.

Besides experimenting with the container, the laboratory makes many scientific tests of the foodstuffs, offering occasional suggestions to the canners as to how they might improve their output. If a packer finds that a quantity of his recently canned tomatoes are for some reason spoiling, he ships a case to the laboratory, which makes a chemical analysis of the product. Within twenty-four hours the canner receives an explanation of the difficulty and the scientific remedy.

At the San Francisco Fair last year the laboratory chemists who were there in charge of part of the canners' exhibit were amazed at the enormous individual interest displayed by visitors in the canning industry. Women, who were themselves experts in canning spiced fruit and making jellies, wanted to know exactly how it was done in the factories, and the men were interested in how the crops were harvested and also the salmon packing.

The canning industry, before the war, approximated \$157,000,000 annually, supplying one case of two dozen cans each to every three persons in the country. There were over three thousand factories, employing nearly ninety thousand people in the actual work of canning, and annually producing fourteen million cases of tomatoes, thirteen million cases of corn and about eight million cases of peas. These figures do not cover the canning of meat, which is a part of the meat-packing industry.

While an embargo has been placed on most American canned goods by the European nations involved in the war, thereby closing a large and profitable market to the American canners, the consumption has increased in this country, and an entirely new market has opened up in China and Japan. France and Italy, which are the only other great canners of the world, have ceased exporting this commodity since the war. England and Germany have small canning industries which supply a part of the home demand, and which go in for combinations as yet unknown to the American trade, such as mixed corn and tomatoes, a combination of parsnips, carrots and onion, and mixed peaches, pears and apricots. Preserved oranges and canned grape leaves are also considered great delicacies in Europe, and in almost every case the fruits are heavily spiced.

While it is not likely that canned grape leaves will ever achieve any brilliant success with the American palate, canned goods in general are becoming increasingly popular. The use of machinery which eliminates all hand labor, and the National Canners' Laboratory in close affiliation with the government, have done much toward dispelling the persisting prejudice, and canned goods on the American daily menu are here to stay.

Answers To Questions

To The Editor: Will you kindly explain how and when the custom for barbers to display a red and white pole outside their shops originated? C. A. H. W.

The barber pole is a very ancient institution. It originated in the days when barbers were surgeons. At that time the hair cutter also pulled teeth and performed such minor operations as blood-letting. The barber poles originated from the latter practice. The pole was red and the white stripe represented the bandage wrapped about the arm. Originally the poles also had bowls at the bottom to represent the basins in which the blood was caught. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that the barbers in England first received incorporation in 1461. The date of the appearance of the familiar striped pole is not given.

Hot Cross Buns!

A Domestic Comedy

By Augustus Muir

The morning dawned, drab, ashen, and unwelcome. A heavy mist hung over the city. It blew in damp wreaths round corners; it mottled high houses; it hid chimneys. Workmen, yawning and with cracking joints, dragged themselves through empty streets to toil. A few cars rattled slowly past, waking echoes. Out of doors everything was a leaden, gloomy grey.

But indoors it was worse. For instance, in a certain commonplace kitchen. And Mrs. MacClintock was gloomy. She pushed a pot to the side of the fire to make room for the kettle. Her husband, who worked in a near factory, and the twins Jimmy and Billy, who were due shortly for breakfast. And Mrs. MacClintock was gloomy because things had gone wrong that morning—even over the half-past five cup of tea. Everyone seemed to have risen on the wrong side. There had been "rows" about nothing. To prepare breakfast at all seemed almost a superfluous thing.

Then she heard a latchkey. It was her husband. He came into the kitchen and sat down. No word was spoken. Jessie, the daughter of the house, had been dusting in the front-room, and she tripped in and sang out a blithe "Good Morning!" In response there were two hollow grunts. Her chin in the air, Jessie stalked back to dust.

Presently there was a wheezing sound, like a wire being stretched, and the door-bell clanged. Jessie opened. It was the twins.

"What a din you make," she remarked, as they clumped in. The twins rallied to the joust. They made reply. They were the proud possessors of a very effective vocabulary of tart "back answers" which they could keep fresh and vigorous for interminable stretches of time. This morning they used it to the zenith of their powers.

A small boy of five winters (usually referred to as "Sonny") entered the kitchen and persisted in emitting periodic howls. Questioned, he admitted that his sister, in washing his face, had let soap stray into his eyes. Nought could quell him.

Thus the prospect of breakfast was not a gay and sprightly prospect. The family drew in their chairs. Mr. MacClintock muttered grace.

On "Amen" Billy requested Jimmy to "midge along a bit." Jimmy retorted that he considered himself philanthropic in allowing the other as much room as he had. They proceeded to argue the point with gusto and verve.

At that moment Mr. MacClintock pushed back his cup to his spouse with the comment that she needn't expect him to drink tea which contained three times more sugar than ever he had risked, even in his fastest days. Mrs. MacClintock grumbled that he might have taken the trouble to tell a body politely, and she retired sourly to buttered toast. Jessie suddenly remembered that she loathed herring; she enlarged on the point, adding to the mourning chorus. And Sonny kept up his artillery of howls. Thus breakfast dragged its slow length along. And just as the family were rising, Mrs. MacClintock dropped back in her chair, gasping, "Oh!"

"What's the matter, mother?"

Mr. MacClintock forgot his sugar-saturated tea. Jessie forgot to revile herring. Billy and Jimmy forgot to wrangle for elbow room. Sonny forgot his soapy eyes. The whole family leaned forward.

"This," said Mrs. MacClintock slowly and with emphasis, "is Good Friday."

"Huh!" said the family. The family rammed back their chairs in disdain. "And we should have hot cross buns for tea," ruminated Mrs. MacClintock.

Only Sonny added support. "Hot-i cross bun-n-s!" he agreed melliflously.

"Hot Cross buns!" sneered Jessie; "I'm off. And she pushed the last hat-pin into her hat and slammed the door.

Mr. MacClintock was filling his pipe. "Ah suppose ye'll expect me to gang without honey to buy ye buns?" he muttered. "Ah'll dae nae sich thing. Buns!" he scoffed.

"Who wants buns?" said Billy derisively. "Especially in a rotten hole like this!" grumbled Jimmy, who dreamt of marble halls. "Stale bread's more our level."

The door banged. It was Mr. MacClintock departing. He had omitted to bid his wife farewell and Mrs. MacClintock sniffed.

"They needna expect I'll get them anything for tea!" she snapped, banging coals on the fire with extreme violence. And Billy and Jimmy departed chuckling.

Only Sonny remained to howl. He was given a penny and sent out to play. He clutched the penny tightly, attuned to desperate deeds.

That evening the house was silent, save for the sound of the kettle making up its mind to take the dive and boil. There was no sound of wrangling, yet the whole family were home and waiting for tea. They had stolen in quietly.

Mr. MacClintock, bearing a subdued look, sat beside the kitchen fire in his

armchair. Ten minutes before, he had silently crept up the stairs and had taken a preliminary survey of the kitchen. Hearing his wife in the front room, he had now starting very earnestly at an evening paper. One arm dangled nonchalantly over the cushion behind him.

Billy, looking meek, if not repentant, sat at the window on a wooden box which was draped with an old brown curtain. Five minutes before he had quietly opened the door and listened. In the front room he heard Sonny trotting a ditty. He peeped into the kitchen. His father was represented by a newspaper, two legs, and carpet slippers. Billy edged towards the window-box. There was the click of a lid, and the next moment he was sitting on it. But he did not look at ease.

Jimmy, who dreamt of marble halls, was holding before his eyes a penny society journal and lolled on a chair propped against the curtains at the foot of the box-bed. Just a moment ago he had entered the house and squinted into the kitchen. His mother had been clattering in the coalbin; his father behind a newspaper. Billy's nose in a book near the window. With a quick movement Jimmy had crossed to the box-bed. He seemed to have developed a sudden passion for sitting propped against the box-bed.

And Jessie at that moment was in her bed-room. She hummed. A keen listener could have detected that she hummed in a manner not unlike the way she hummed when the young man from the gentlemen's tailoring department (she was at the lace counter) would be waiting round the corner. Her tone spelt feminine hypocrisy. But it also spelt humanity. It gave one the notion that she was sorry and anxious to do better.

As for Mrs. MacClintock, she was eyeing the kettle. But perpetually she cast delighted, furtive, hopeful glances towards the bread-box. And her eyes sparkled.

"Tea!" she called at last.

With a swagger she opened the bread-box, and grasping the bottom of a paper bag emptied the contents on to the table, folded her hands, and with an expectant smile said: "Now, my dears!" On the table was a pile of hot cross buns.

There was silence.

She looked round, vaguely, scared.

At the window stood Billy, holding a large bulging paper bag. From the box-bed Jimmy had pulled a large bulging bag. In the doorway Jessie supported with timid hands a large bulging paper bag. On the hearthrug, with idiotic eyes, Mr. MacClintock's stout arms were round two large and bulging paper bags. There was a patter of feet from the next room. Sonny dashed in. With a sigh of joy, from each trouser pocket he produced a crushed brown object, which he held high. "Spent my penny," he shouted, "on hot cross bun-n-s!"

Correspondence

Wrongly Translated

21 Quai du Yang King Pang
Shanghai, May 15, 1916.

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—We ask the favor of your correcting the following mistranslations in the English version of Dr. Sun's declaration which we took the liberty to send you. In the line reading: "Racial revolution, political revolution, and social revolution," for revolution read regeneration.

Yours faithfully,
The Intelligence Department of the
Republican Government of China.
(Note: The letter referred to was published in yesterday's CHINA PRESS.)

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters

21, Nanking Road.

Just Arrived. Ex s.s. Kamo Maru and Cyclops, our Second Large Consignment of this season's goods, which we are offering at

Shanghai's "Lowest Prices" Always
Guaranteed

All British Manufacture

Straw Hats, Panamas, Bath Gowns,
Walking Sticks

and

Light-Weight Summer

RAINCOATS

The finest value ever offered in Shanghai

Price \$10.00 Each; All Sizes

Note the address

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21, Nanking Road.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
DISTILLERS

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
BLACK & WHITE
WHISKY.

LONDON & GLASGOW

黑白為司格
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
黑白為司格

WINE MERCHANTS
73, Szechuen Road
Phone 2021

SCOTCH

BLACK & WHITE

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Multiplex Hammond

is
The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.
It is
the most Portable Standard Typewriter.



HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

Common Mistakes About Food Values

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

"Man cannot live by bread alone," still less by carbohydrates and cornmeal. Even the Staff of Life can make only the walls of life's sandwich and must be spread with butter filled with meat and well loaded with jam, to make the sacred Balanced Ration. The four-year-old who revised and expanded the closing lines of his evening prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread—an' plenty uv butter on it," brought his theology strictly up to date "Bread and—" something else comes as naturally to our tongues as the familiar "Ham

and—" of the short-order bean-eries.

We are fond of boasting, and pardonably, that we have rationalized our ideas of diet and put food problems upon a purely scientific basis, with accuracy and precision in place of guesswork and rule of thumb. This is as it should be and a great improvement over our hit-or-miss methods in the days of ignorance. But every new region opened up offers us fresh chances of losing our way, and each advance of knowledge brings with it new possibilities of mistakes.

Cheapest Form of Food

Ever since we realized that the human body was an engine, driven by the fuel shovelled into its stomach-furnace in the form of food, we have naturally been eagerly asking the question, "What is the cheapest form of food fuel which can be burnt efficiently and safely in the human engine?" We have been in the age-long habit of eating and regarding as necessary certain staple foods—wheatbread, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes, sugar, etc.—but perhaps our liking for these has been due simply to early training at the home table, tradition or convenience. Is there anything else which is just as good for keeping up a proper head of steam and much less expensive than these old standby favorites?

At the first blush it looked as if this question would be very promptly and confidently answered in the affirmative. Foods are fuels, fuels are estimated by the number of heat units or calories they contain per pound. Here are many perfectly good

foods, such as cornmeal, potatoes, rice, barley, cassava, which contain just as many calories per pound as do wheat flour, beef, mutton, eggs and sugar, and are ever so much cheaper.

Measured by Calories

It may be explained incidentally that a calorie, though it sounds rather appalling, is simply the amount of heat which will raise one quart of water one degree in temperature, and has been adopted simply as a convenient unit of measurement in foods. If it is further remembered that an average "real" food, such as bread, meat, cake, or sugar, contains about 1,000 calories per pound, and that three such pounds, or 3,000 calories, are required for a day's working rations, 1,000 calories, or one pound of solid food, at each meal, it will be seen how simple the calorie method of estimating and comparing foods really is.

Not a few of our earlier food reformers, carried away by the enthusiasm of new knowledge, began constructing and eagerly urging scientific and economical dietaries, with cornmeal and potatoes in the place of bread; beans, nuts and cheese instead of meat; oil for butter, and milk and vegetables in place of eggs, fish and oysters. These, they assured us, would cut down our food bills nearly one-half and at the same time remove all temptation to over-eat, and deliver us from gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, apoplexy, liver and kidney diseases.

Don't Fill the Bill

The reformers make good on their last specification without question, for the denatured and sin-purified menus which they constructed

wouldn't tempt anybody or anything to excess except a rabbit or a town cow. But when it came to the earlier promises, the new fuels couldn't be made to fill the bill at all.

These "just-as-good and far-less-expensive" substitutes proved to be in the same class as all the widely advertised health-foods and patent foods, wonderful in purity, superb in analysis of contents, with only one drawback—people can't live on them, children won't grow on them.

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity will conduct an International Montessori Training Course For Teachers, Parents, and those interested in Child Welfare during June, July, August, September. Detailed information may be had by addressing MRS. BASSITY, Kalee Hotel 9888

For Kitchen Ranges -
For Central Heating
For Greenhouses

**GAS COKE IS NOT
ONLY A SMOKELESS
FUEL IT IS THE
CHEAPEST SOLID FUEL**

For Factories -
For Schools -
For Public Buildings

For particulars apply to
THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

A Question
of Policy
and Price

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.



London, Liverpool, Shanghai

For all and every requirement in Varnishes, Paints, &c., &c.



Apply to **Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.**
SHANGHAI

Expensive Paints and Varnishes do not mean exorbitant profits to the maker—rather, it is the use of better materials—That is why first cost is misleading and a premium should not be set on cheapness.

Better materials create a lasting result and that pays the Consumer and Manufacturer in the end.

Victrola



Victrola VI
\$25
Other styles
\$15 to \$250.

Hearing the
greatest artists
is an everyday
pleasure with
a Victrola.

It enables every one to
enjoy at will all that is
best in music.

VICTOR
AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains 48 extra large cans (22 oz.).

TRY THIS:—

BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK TONIC, No. 2. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add two tablespoons of brandy, or four of sherry. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.



CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Shanghai
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

International
Cleaning and
Dyeing Works

(E. Ferrari, Proprietor)

have removed to

F126 Bubbling Well Road
(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor
and stored for the summer.
9765



Refraction
and
Manufacturing

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Toric Lenses

Invaluable Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

"COLUMBIA" BATTERIES



Specially designed for the weather conditions in this country. Use "COLUMBIA" DRY CELLS for telephones, bells and for all hard working battery service.

Long life and steady action. Millions in use all over the World.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Use "Columbia" Multiple Battery with your car, boat or stationary engine and all troubles vanish, as this battery is fitted in hermetically sealed waterproof box.

Ask for prices and particulars from

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road
Telephone 778 and 2828

Sole Representatives for NATIONAL CARBON CO., Cleveland, U.S.A.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 16, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Max. Dollars: Market rates:	72.20
Bank Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver: 978 touch:	—
Copper Cash:	1628
Bovarians:	—
buying rate, @ 3-2 1/2—Tls.	6.23
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex:	8.60
Peking Bar:	325
Native Interest:	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver:	36 1/2
Bank rate of discount:	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s:	—
4 m-s:	—
5 m-s:	—
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s:	—
Ex. Paris on London:	Fr. 28.28
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.:	\$ 47 1/2
Consols:	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London:	T.T. 3-2 1/2
London:	Demand 3-2 1/2
India:	T.T. 238
Paris:	T.T. 452
Paris:	Demand 452 1/2
New York:	T.T. 76
New York:	Demand 76 1/2
Hongkong:	T.T. 71 1/2
Hongkong:	Demand 71 1/2
Japan:	T.T. 66 1/2
Batavia:	T.T. 182 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London:	4 m-s. Ctds. 3-2 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Docy. 3-2 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Ctds. 3-3 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Docy. 3-4 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s. 478
New York:	4 m-s. 79

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 1—France:	4.98
Hk. Tls. 1—Germany:	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—Italy:	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—Japan:	1.67
Hk. Tls. 1—Russia:	2.63
Hk. Tls. 1—Roules:	2.73
Hk. Tls. 1—Mex. \$:	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars:	72.125
Chinese Dollars:	72.0875
On Peking, Demand:	105
On Tientsin, Demand:	105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand:	80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand:	103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand:	116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand:	73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand:	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand:	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (1907) Tels.:	—
May 12, 1916.	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 16, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Bank:	\$710.00
Anglo-Javas Tls.:	16.00
Bute Tls.:	1.90
Kota Bahros Tls.:	9.50
Samangas Tls.:	1.10
Consolidated Tls.:	3.45
Dominions Tls.:	12.75
Zhanghs Tls.:	5.75
Waterwork deba. 6% Tls.:	98.00
Langkats Tls.:	26.75
S. M. C. deba. 6% 1908 Tls.:	98.00

Direct Securities Reported

S. M. C. deba. 5 1/2% @ 10% dis.:	—
Java-Consolidated Tls.:	18.00
Sumatras Tls.:	130.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 16, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Telephones Tls.:	95.00 cash
Shai Kiebang Tls.:	1.15 cash
Langkats Tls.:	25.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.:	10.25 cash
Direct:	—
Shai Lands Investment 6% Deb.:	Tls. 98.00 cash
Telephones Tls.:	95.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.:	10.15 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.:	10.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.:	10.25 cash
Zhanghs Tls.:	5.75 cash

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA-ANNUAL REPORT

Net Profits, Including Balance Brought Forward, Are

£147,552

The Directors of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., have issued a General Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1915, as follows:

The Net Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £47,224 7s. 1d. brought forward from last Account, are as follows:

Balance Sheet

Dr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

To Capital Authorities:

30,000 "A" Shares of £25 each=

30,000 "B" Shares of £25 each=

To Capital Issued:

15,000 "A" Shares, £12 10s. paid

30,000 "B" Shares, £12 10s. paid

To Reserve Fund:

To Notes in Circulation and Fixed Deposit Accounts:

To Bills Payable:

Drafts on London Bankers against Cash and Security per contra:

Drafts on Head Office and Branches:

Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agents:

To Loans Payable against Security per contra:

To Acceptances on account of Customers, per contra:

To Sundry Accounts, including Rebates and provision for bad and doubtful Debts:

To Profit and Loss Account:

Contingent Liability on Bills Receivable re-discounted £2,202,635 6s. 8d., of which up to March 20, 1916, £1,994,720 7s. 2d. have run off.

The Bank is also contingently liable in respect of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China Notes outstanding amounting to £7,961 3s. 2d. which are not expected to become payable and are not included in the above.

Forward Exchange Contracts outstanding for Purchase and Sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, £5,107,214 9s. 7d.

By Cash in hand and at Bankers:

By Bullion:

By Securities and coin deposited against Note Issue:

By Government and other Stocks:

War Loan and Securities guaranteed by the British Government:

Indian Government Sterling Stock, Rupee Paper and Guaranteed Railway Debentures, and other Securities:

By Bills Receivable:

By Bills Discounted:

By Loans Receivable and Advances:

By Freehold Banking Premises:

By Liabilities of Customers for acceptances per contra:

By Sundry Accounts, including amounts due by Agents:

Dr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Branches and Agencies:

To Ad Interim Dividend for half-year ending June 30, 1915, on 15,000 "A" Shares and 30,000 "B" Shares at 8% per annum:

To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund:

To Amount transferred to Officers' Pension Fund:

To Amount written off Freehold Banking Premises:

To Balance:

Cr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

By Balance from December 31, 1914:

Less Dividend:

For half-year ending December 31, 1914, at 4%:

making 8% for the year:

By Gross Profit for the year ending December 31, 1915, after providing for bad and doubtful Debts and Bonus to the Staff:

Llewellyn and Co. Pay 10 Per Cent

A dividend of 10 per cent, equal to ten per cent, was declared at the twenty-seventh general meeting of shareholders of J. Llewellyn and Co., Ltd., held at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. Mr. C. W. Wrightson presided and the other directors present were Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mr. G. R. Wingrove, with Mr. H. W. Picher, secretary.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital: £5,000,000

Paid Up Capital: £5,000,000

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31.3.15) £9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed

£31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

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FRAZAR & Co.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Cathay Trust Pays Dividends

At the sixth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., held at the office of Messrs. Wattle and Co., Ltd., yesterday, dividends of 6 per cent on the preference shares and Tls. 0.20 on the ordinary shares were declared. Mr. J. H. McMichael presided and the other directors present were Messrs. H. E. Arnold and H. H. Girardet. There were 157,400 shares represented.

The chairman said:

I will assume that I have your permission to follow the usual course of taking the report and accounts as read, but, before formally proposing their adoption, will refer briefly to the changes which have taken place in the company's position during the period covered by the accounts now before you.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will see that the capital account and also the equalization of dividend account remain the same as last year. The item under the heading of current deposit and other accounts shows a reduction on last year's figures of approximately Tls. 248,000.

In connection with the amount provided to meet bad and doubtful accounts, etc., I would like to state that the hope expressed by me, when addressing you last year, that we might see an all round improvement in this account, has been more than justified, with the result that it has been possible to effect during the year considerable liquidation of such loans as, from the point of view of contingent liability, might be regarded as unsatisfactory. As a result of this, the company's position has been materially strengthened and your directors believe that the amount now provided in this account is sufficient to meet all probable contingencies and they are of opinion that it will not be necessary in the future to appropriate any portion of the company's profits to this account.

On the asset side of the balance sheet, the company's investment account now stands at Tls. 2,000,111.79, an increase on last year's figures of Tls. 87,425.25, while the loans have been applied in increasing the company's investment account.

In connection with the company's investments, I am pleased to be able to state that the actual market value of same at current rates shows a satisfactory surplus over the book cost as shown in the accounts. The other items in the balance sheet are self-explanatory.

Turning to the profit and loss account, I think you will agree that the result of the year's working has been satisfactory and I trust that you will approve of the directors' recommendation as to the method of appropriating the available balance of Tls. 441,672.24.

The soundness of adding to the company's reserves wherever possible is sufficiently obvious and requires no recommendation from me. Your directors will follow this policy in the future and, if the circumstances permit, recommend that some portion of the company's profits be allocated in this way.

That is all I have to say, but, before putting this resolution to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may have to ask.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the report and statement of accounts for the financial year ended April 30, 1916, as presented, be passed by the shareholders, the chairman and seconded by Mr. H. E. Arnold.

That a dividend at the rate of 6% per annum (equivalent at Ex: 3-1/2% to Tls. 0.3456 per share) be paid on the preference shares and a dividend of Tls. 0.20 per share be paid on the ordinary shares—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. H. H. Girardet.

That Mr. H. E. Arnold be re-elected as a director of the company—Proposed by Mr. R. Marshall and seconded by Mr. H. H. Girardet.

That Messrs. P. N. Matthews and G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected as the company's auditors for the current year—Proposed by Mr. S. B. Neill and seconded by Mr. R. Bassett.

The chairman announced that interest warrants of preference shares would be posted that night, and that coupon No. 4 on ordinary shares would be payable at the H. and S. Bank on and after today.

will be found necessary. The growth of the business has naturally necessitated further facilities being required from our bankers, working, as we do, on so limited a capital, but a glance at the accounts will satisfy you that our financial position is eminently sound.

That the amount of book debts in relation to the capital may appear somewhat large, but collections since the end of the year place them at a figure which is not disproportionate to the turnover and our general manager is fully satisfied that, in placing a further sum of £1,000 to reserve for bad and doubtful debts, ample provision is made. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is £25,760.81, which your directors propose to allocate as follows:

Pay a dividend of 10%:

absorbing £7,200.00

Write off depreciation:

amounting to £2,054.12

To reserve for bad and doubtful debts:

£1,000.00

To place to credit of reserve fund:

£10,000.00

To carry forward to new account:

£5,066.69

I may add that your directors are in hopes that the current year's working will result in sufficient available cash funds to enable us to contribute our quota to a war fund, thus marking our sense of obligation to our country.

Before proposing the adoption and passing of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to reply to any questions.

No questions were asked. The report and accounts were passed, a dividend of 6% per share was declared, Dr. Marshall was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lowe, Ringham and Matthews were re-appointed auditors.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital: £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

FRAZAR & Co.

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J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B.

Chartered Bank

Russo-Asiatic

Cathay, ordy.

Cathay, pref.

Marine Insurances

Canton

North China

Union of Canton

Yantai

Fire Insurances

China Fire

Hongkong Fire

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.

Indo-China Def.

Shanghai Tug.

Shanghai Tug.

Kochien

Mining

Kai-ping

Oriental Cons.

Philippine

Raub

Docks

Hongkong Dock

New Eng. Works

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf

Hongkong

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Hioho Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Klang Saigon
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papete
 Hankow Phnom-Penh

Branches:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur
 Calcutta Canton Shanghai
 Canton Hongkong Singapore
 Colombo Lyons Sourabaya
 Foochow Malacca
 Hankow Manila Tientsin
 Harbin Nagasaki
 Hioho New York Yokohama

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kopecks.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Shanghai

Calcutta Harbin Tientsin

Changchun Hongkong

(Kwan) Newchwang Tientsin

Chetoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) O-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. \$4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents

All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed—Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshun London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokyo

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gold: 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gold: 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balei

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,

Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-lang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Peng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarong

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Bombay Moscow Sourabaya

Calcutta New York Sydney

Canton Osaka Vladivostok

Cheribon Padang Wellington

Hongkong Paris Yokohama

Honolulu Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSUO CHEN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 20	A.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	11.00	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	3 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	4 noon	Seattle	Tamara Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5 P.M.	Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	7 noon	Seattle	Hankow Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 noon	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	20 P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	2 noon	Seattle	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	21 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 18	11.00	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	19.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	20.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
..	21.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 17	P.M.	London via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
..	18 D.L.	London	Orford	Fr.	B. & S.
..	19 P.M.	Marseilles	Portbos	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
..	20 ..	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
..	21.00	London via Cape	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningbo	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
..	24 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Corbiere	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
..	29.00	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	S. Tomes
..	29 D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	P. & O.
June 4	7.00	London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycos	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
..	11 A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
..	12 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
..	21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
..	26.00	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	29.00	Marseilles etc.	Nyssa	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	17 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	18 A.M.	Amoy	Amoy	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	18 A.M.	Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	18 noon	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	20 A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Taiwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	21 P.M.	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lushow	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	25 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	26.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 18	..	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dally	Joshin Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	18 noon	Tientsin	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
..	19 11.30	Tsingtao and Dally	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	19.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	21 noon	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingling	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	23.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
..	26 10.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 10.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	17 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	17 M.N.	do	Shangyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	18 M.N.	do	Tatung	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18 M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	19 M.N.	do	Tuckow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	19 M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
..	20 M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
..	20 M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	22 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	22 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	23 M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	23 M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	25 M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	25 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	26 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 16	Ningpo	Kiangyung	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 16	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 16	Japan	Fuku Maru	1242	Jap.	N. Y. K.	..
May 16	Hankow	Kiangyung	1490	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 16	Hankow	Shangyang Maru	1884	Jap.	N. Y. K.	..
May 16	Japan	Shinyo Maru	6362	Jap.	A. T. Co.	O. W. S. B.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 16	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Yohyang Maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Chefoo	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hongkong, Canton	Shenkan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
..	Japan	Yawata Maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Dalton	Sakaki Maru	1740	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	Hankow	Teanagab	470	Br.	C. L. & E. L. Co.
..	Japan	Tamon Maru	1469	Jap.	M. B. K.
..	Ningpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 16	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
..	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1891	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9215	20	500	Day
* Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.								
* Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.								
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decadee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Gleniffer	May 17
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hirano Maru	May 3
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Merionethshire	May 11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Monmouthshire	May 15
Neleus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Protestant	Mar. 2
Teresias	Apr. 9
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yeddo	May 6

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona	Mar. 23
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesian	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Nankin**	May 15
Namur**	May 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Javary	May 8
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Kenkon Maru	Apr. 22
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Monteagle	May 3
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrawadi	May 9
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	May 10
China	Apr. 26
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	May 10
Yucatan	May 8
**With English Mail.	

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon	July 22
Antiochus	Apr. 8
Atrous	July 1
Atsuta Maru	May 6
Carmarthenshire	June 3
Carnarvonshire	May 30
Deucalion	Feb. 27
Idomeneus	Mar. 25
Kashima Maru	Apr. 9
Katori Maru	Mar. 22
Laomedon	Dec. 18
Malta**	Apr. 15
Mentor	Apr. 4
Mishima Maru	Apr. 22
Mongara	Apr. 29
Nagoya**	Apr. 19
Nellore	Apr. 15
Nyssa	Apr. 15
Peleus	Mar. 18
Panguey	July 28
Phenieux	Apr. 21
Priam	July 9
Somali**	May 27
Suwa Maru	Apr. 29
Telamon	July 16
Tydeus	Apr. 15

FROM CALCUTTA

hinals	day 8
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FROM SYDNEY

St. Albans	Apr. 20
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FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 16
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FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Asia	May 18
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20
Empress of Japan	May 4
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10
City of Vienna	Apr. 20
Eurybates	Mar. 2
Floridian	Apr. 20
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artremis	Mar. 7
Bandon	Feb. 25
Nippon	Apr. 24

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China	June 26
Manila Maru	May 11
Mexico Maru	June 16
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22
Tacoma Maru	May 4
* Due date is approximate.	
** Transshipment from Colombo.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, May 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Postung N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, May 18 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via Ningpo.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Amoy, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.—The Str. Taihuan, Capt. C. Westlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo wharf on 21st instant. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAI-REN.—The s.s. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo wharf on 18th inst. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckow left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taike Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai to-day.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2709	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
May 5	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 15	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
May 15	Amoy	Anping	1150	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	L. Y. W.
Aug 15	Hongkong	Bobemia	4292	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
May 13	Nanking	Broodness		Br.		O.W.S.B.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Lloyd	C. M. S. W.
May 14	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N.S.C.W.
Aug 5	Hongkong	D. Hickmets	2051	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Aug 14	Hongkong	Edmonsteth	4181	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	K. P.
May 13	Amoy	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 9	Japan	Gienflerr	6021	Br.	Glen Line	B. X
May 15	Japan	Gensan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
May 12	Japan	Hokkai	2714	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p.
May 13	Poochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	C.L.Y.W.
May 15	Poochow	Joshu maru	902	Jap.	N. K. K.	O.S.K.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 12	Hankow	Kiungchi	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 15	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. K.	N.W.
May 15	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 14	Hongkong	Lycan	4814	Br.	B. & S.	
May 16	Hankow	Meldah	1683	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Melchers	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	S. O. W.
May 13	Japan	Miyo maru	888	Jap.	M. B. K.	Y.K.D.W.
May 13	Hongkong	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	P. W. E.
Jan 24	Canton	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Inp.
July 10	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	486	Chi.	S. N. Co.	K. N. D. W.
May 14	Hankow	Shunshang	389	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	
May 14	Hankow	Sulwo	1831	Br.	J. M. Co.	H. W.
May 6	Hankow	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 14	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.D.U.W.
May 15	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
May 4	Hankow	Wuchang	1995	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 15	Hankow	Washberg	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	
May 12	Japan	Yocutan	2317	Am.	J. M. Co.	Y.T.P.D. W.

FILIPINO IS KILLED BY FIGHTING COCK

Gash From Knife On Bird
Severed an Artery; Died
On Way to Hospital

Manila, April 29.—What proved to be a fatal attempt at fighting cock surreptitiously was the one made yesterday morning in the backyard of Vicente's stables at 417 calle G. Tauson, Campaloo, in which Florentino de la Cruz received a deep gash on the left thigh cutting an artery, from the fighting knife of one of the roosters from which he died from loss of blood while being rushed to the Philippine general hospital.

From the investigation of the occurrence and from the testimony of witnesses it is deduced that Florentino who was a cochoero of the stables, and Pedro Santos, another cochoero were about to engage in a surreptitious game of cockfighting and had fastened the knife to their respective birds' legs. When everything was ready, both men sat on their haunches preparatory to turning the birds loose. Florentino, however, put his bird on his lap and as the two men had not too close together, their birds began to fight while yet in their hands with the result that Florentino received a deep thrust in the left thigh, cutting an artery.

Mesopotamia Road Fiercely Contested

Desperate Turkish Resistance
Swept Away By Russian
Infantry Charges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, May 15.—The capture of Kasr-i-Shirin, on the 10th, was preceded by a very bloody fight, which lasted for 16 hours, for the Kurdish village of Sarmil, which commands the approach to the town. This was the first engagement on Persian territory exclusively with Turkish regular troops.

The latter, after desperately defending the historic road into Mesopotamia, were finally devastated by artillery and swept by successive infantry charges till they fell back.

Peking, May 12.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 13, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On May 10, the Germans, after a heavy artillery preparation, assumed the offensive on the sector of the Jakobstad region, north of the station of Solburg.

Having obtained no result, the Germans renewed their bombardment.

during the night of May 11 and attacked a second time. The fighting is continuing at the village of Epukn, which has been destroyed by the enemy's artillery.

The Germans opened a lively artillery fire on many sectors of the Jakobstad and Dvinsk regions. North of Zyrin, north-east of the station of Baranovich, the Germans shelled the region of Gospodsky Dvor, Ostashin and the village of Boyary, north of Zyrin.

At many places, our artillery dispersed enemy working parties, who were fortifying the positions. In the region east of Kolki and at Novo-Alexine, the enemy's attempt to approach our trenches was repulsed.

The Turkish front.—In the Ashkalin region, our troops have slightly advanced westward. In Mesopotamia, in the direction of Bagdad, we repulsed a Turkish attempt to assume the offensive. In the region of Kasr-i-Shirin, we captured a gun of Austrian manufacture and a quantity of shells.

Obituary

Funeral of Mr. R. H. Lent

The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Huddleston Lent took place at the Palesenja Cemetery yesterday at 5.30 p.m., the service being conducted by the Rev. Father Savary. The following were the pallbearers:—Mr. J. Prentice, Mr. R. Vaughan, Mr. G. Wallace, Mr. J. Mooney, Capt. Fuhlers, and Capt. Taylor. A very large gathering turned out to pay the final tribute of friendship and the grave was covered with hundreds of floral tributes. Crosses were sent by the Masonic Club, the Ancient Landmark Lodge of which the late Mr. Lent was one of the oldest members, as well as from numerous people in the C. M. S. N. company.

Yuan Is Firmly Determined

(Continued from Page 1)
Peking. However, he has now lost his post as he has committed high treason by trying to become the Emperor. Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, has not been concerned in the treason and thus his post could not be cancelled and he has the right to succeed Yuan as the President in accordance with the law of election of the President.

2.—Parliament:—Whether the law of organization and election of parliament be revised should be decided by the legislative organ, namely the Parliament itself.

3.—Re Constitution:—It is the Provisional Constitution of the 1st year of the Republic that is legal.

4.—Economic question:—Nothing to say.

5.—Re Military Question:—If the armies now in the front in Szechuen and Hunan fighting against the Hukuo-chun be ordered back to Peking or vicinity the new Government may be said to be in siege and much danger and suspicion will be placed on the troops.

6.—The responsible leaders of the monarchy, Yang Tu and others are responsible for the monarchy and if their execution be exempted and they merely be deprived of the privilege of the citizens of China such is not enough.

7.—Re Party Men:—The party people are simply acting against Yuan Shih-kai's maladministration and they have committed no crime. Their freedom should be restored without any further trial.

The representatives of provinces which do not declare independence are expected to meet at Nanking immediately and if the said eight proposals be adopted it will simply show that you are all to support Yuan Shih-kai and such should not be allowed.

Demand Yuan Retire
If Yuan will retire the whole situation will be settled peacefully. Yuan has frequently stated that he may sacrifice himself to save the state and the people and why does he not leave the post at once?

In solving the situation there is only one way. Yuan should abdicate and Li Yuan-hung should succeed in accordance with the law. The other

questions are about the new Government and have nothing to do with Yuan's abdication. If Yuan be retained by ignoring laws it will simply prolong the fighting.

There are some who say that Yuan should not abdicate immediately for the reasons that if he does (1) it will cause diplomatic difficulties, (2) the troops may cause trouble, (3) finance will become difficult.

However the foreign Powers have recognized the Republic of China and if the successor to the post of the President be in accordance with the state laws the Powers will recognize him. To solve the diplomatic difficulties it is necessary to get the abdication of Yuan and there is no other way.

Armies should obey the state and not an individual.

If Yuan abdicates there will be no mutiny but all will be quiet.

About finance, while Yuan was in his office for four years he collected all the possible funds for his own private purposes by which the financial condition of China has become seriously disturbed, and taking up the most recent case, Yuan has tried to collect all the cash to prepare the troops to protect himself and has caused the moratorium of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications which has caused an unprecedented panic in economic circles in China. The fact is quite clear that unless Yuan leaves his post more financial troubles will follow.

Tang Shao-yi and others are lamenting the troubles in the state and in considering the way to save the state are advocating the importance of having the law properly carried out so as to solve the situation and we are, as citizens of the state, hereby protesting by frankly expressing our views.

More Independence Decisions

The Eastern News Agency (Japanesse) reports:
A Chungking telegram says:—Lungshan and Anyo, in Szechuen, have declared independence. The independence of Szechuen is not confirmed but the general situation does not allow the Northern forces to remain in Szechuen and General Tiao Kun will retire towards Shenai by the land route as it is feared that the waterways are dangerous.

Shanghai Action Favorably Viewed

(Continued from Page 1)
feared would affect foreign interests and give rise to a diplomatic question. It is announced that 3,600,000 copper cents have been transferred to Peking from the Tientsin Mint, with which the Government intends to open a large number of exchange shops.

The Peking Gazette learns from a reliable source that the Changchun and Governor of Hupeh have decided to ignore the Cabinet Order and, with the Hankow Chamber of Commerce and the management of the branches of the two banks, have decided to continue to make payment, thereby saving the situation and averting a crisis. Excitement in Hankow is subsiding.

Peking Foreign Bankers Confer

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, May 16.—The Peking Government has received from American bankers altogether only two million dollars. The first installment amounted to one million dollars and the second and third to half a million dollars each.

According to the Shuntien Jih-pao, the foreign bankers in Peking met yesterday to discuss the moratorium, the question of notes issued by Chinese banks and affairs of the Salt Gabelle.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 16, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	per lb.	16-20
Pork	per lb.	26-30
Veal	per lb.	26-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	per lb.	14-16

Mandarin		
Macquerel	per lb.	20-30
Pomfret	per lb.	12-14
Salmon	per lb.	18-20
Sole	per lb.	50-60
Sole	per lb.	14-16
Whitebait	per lb.	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	per doz.	50-50
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Goose	each	60-80
Hare	per lb.	none
Partridge	per lb.	none
Pheasant	per lb.	none
Pigeons	per lb.	20-25
Plover	per lb.	6-12
Quail	per lb.	20-25
Snake	per lb.	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Tail	per lb.	14-16
Wild Duck	per lb.	none
Wild Geese	per lb.	none
Woodcock	per lb.	40-45
Wild Pigeon	per lb.	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	per lb.	7-8
Benanas	per lb.	none
Cherries	per lb.	15-20
Cocoanuts	per lb.	8-10
Chestnuts	per doz.	none
Figs	per lb.	none
Grapes	per lb.	7-8
Lemons	per lb.	none
Lichees	per lb.	20-30
Mangoes	per doz.	60-80
Mangosteens	per lb.	none
Melons	per lb.	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	8-10
Pineapples	per lb.	none
Pineboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	20-25
Pumeloes	per lb.	8-10
Pears	per lb.	80-90
Strawberries	per lb.	10-12
Walnuts	per lb.	10-12

Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	7-8
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	per lb.	10-12
Cauliflower	per lb.	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	none
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-100
Onions	per lb.	6-12
Peas	per pic.	4-5
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.50-3.00
Paranips	per lb.	8-4

Radishes		
per bunch		1-2
Spinach		
per lb.		1-2
Tomatoes		
per bunch		8-10
Turnips		
per bunch		1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American per 50 lb.		\$4.50
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb.		\$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottles		20
Chinese dairies		17
Fodder		
Barley per 114 lbs.		\$2.80
Bran		\$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal per ton		Tis. 9.50
Stove Coal		Tis. 16.00
Firewood per 60 bundles		\$1.00



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Business and Official Notices

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

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GOODS TO SELL
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We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

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The Charity Organization Com-
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Clerks.....
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Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
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vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

H. G. WALKER

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Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Borax, Carbolic Acid,
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai—Down									
STATIONS		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	STATIONS		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
		Part	Local	2 & 4	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local			Part	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00		NANKING	arr.	7.30		9.25	1.20	3.50	5.40	11.00	
Nankang	arr.	8.05	9.30	10.55	1.35	4.15	6.00			CHINKIANG	arr.	8.07		10.20	2.37	5.49	7.40		
Kunshan	arr.	8.20	10.55	11.50	1.50	4.50	6.50					9.07		10.35	2.47	5.59	7.50		
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.30	11.44		2.45	5.50	7.50			TANYANG	arr.	9.45		11.54	3.28	6.50			
WUSIH	arr.	10.40	12.50		3.27	7.03	8.50			CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47		12.48	4.09	7.50			
	dep.	10.50	1.03		3.37	7.08				WUSIH	arr.	11.45		1.14	2.19	5.09			
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.50	1.30	2.05	4.18	8.07						11.56		1.24	2.29	5.19			
	dep.	12.00	1.40	2.15	4.25	8.17				SOOCHOW	arr.	12.47		1.32	2.42	5.54			
TANYANG	arr.	12.45	2.00	3.19	5.10							12.57		1.42	2.54	6.04			
	dep.	12.55	2.10	3.24	5.11					Kunshan	arr.	1.41		2.55	3.40	6.50			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	2.40	4.24	6.43					NANKING	arr.	2.33		3.59	4.40				
	dep.	1.35	2.50	4.34	6.53														
NANKING	arr.	3.04	4.10	6.11	7.00					SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.56		4.22	5.10	8.20			
	dep.																		

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line)										Shanghai to Woosung—Down									
STATIONS		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	STATIONS		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	7.00	8.20	10.40	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	6.20	7.40	10.00	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	arr.	7.27	8.47	11.07	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57	KIANGWAN	arr.	6.50	8.10	10.30	12.40	15.10	16.40	18.40	22.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.35	8.55	11.15	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	6.58	8.18	10.38	12.48	15.18	16.48	18.48	22.08

LIGHT TYPE A.M.

DARK TYPE P.M.



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Have been favoured with instructions from
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To sell within their salerooms at
135, 136A SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON
Thursday, the 18th inst.
at 10 a.m.
Superior Household
Furniture and Effects
Brass Mounted Beds eads, Bed Room
Suites, Dining Room Suites, Drawing
Room Suites, Book Cases, R. H. op
Desk, Ladies' Desks, Cloth Stands,
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EMPIRE DAY
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Shares are hereby notified
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(Tls. 5 per coupon) is
payable at the Company's
Bankers, the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, on and after
the 17th May, 1916.
By Order of the Board
of Directors,
J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General
Managers.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Statutory Meeting of the SHANG-
HAI SEREMBAN RUBBER
ESTATES, LIMITED, will be
held at Head Office of the Com-
pany, at 38, Canton Road, Shang-
hai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of
May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the
afternoon, for the purpose specified
in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance
of 1911.

Notice is also given that the
Ordinary Annual General Meeting
of the Shareholders in the above
Company will be held at the same
place immediately after the
Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register
of Shareholders will be closed
from the 18th to 23rd day of May,
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Shanghai, May 13, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

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Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
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"THE DANSANT"
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THURSDAY AFTERNOON
5 to 7

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3rd and 5th June, 1916.
ENTRIES CLOSE AT 6 p.m.
on Thursday, 18th May, 1916,
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By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary,
International Recreation Club.

Business and Official Notices

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Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

TENDERS

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during the existing season, of
the wreck of the iron s.s.
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The invitation is to tender for
the purchase of 12,000 piculs of
iron and 300 piculs of lead,
brass and copper or such less
amount as may be salvaged
during the current year. It
will be open to the tenderer to
tender for the whole of the
metal that may be salvaged up to
15,000 piculs of iron and 500
piculs of lead, brass and cop-
per.

The material will be delivered
to the purchaser in the Harbour
Office compound at Taku in such
sizes and condition as are lifted
from the wreck but so that no
portion weighs more than one
ton.

The tenderer should quote his
offer for metals of various kinds
in Tientsin taels per picul
according to the following
classification.

1. Plates. Iron
2. Boiler Plates. Iron
3. Cast Iron.
4. Lead.
5. Brass.
6. Copper.

Delivery will be made at such
intervals, not less than 14 days,
as the purchaser may desire and
as weather permits.

The purchaser will be required
to deposit in the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, in
the Coast Inspector's name, a
bond for Tls. 10,000, which bond
will be released on the termina-
tion of the year's wrecking
operations or on delivery of the
amount of metal contracted for.

Payment for delivery will be
made by the purchaser to the
Tientsin Commissioner in such
a manner that the purchaser's
indebtedness shall at no time
exceed the amount of the
Tls. 10,000 bond.

The undersigned does not
bind himself to accept the
highest or any tender.

Tenders sealed and labelled
on the outside as to the
contents, should be forwarded
so as to be received by the
undersigned not later than the
15th June, 1916.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

On behalf of the Commissioner
of Customs, Tientsin.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Custom House,
Shanghai, 15th May, 1916.

THE NEW HOTEL WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
where guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wine
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)

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BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

We have enlarged our printing
office with additional ma-
chinery. The public are requested
to note that we have no other
branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.

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Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Responses must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"Front room to let"

Telephone 3482

TO LET, from June 1st, furnished
flat, two rooms, bathroom and
kitchen. Apply to Box 243, THE
CHINA PRESS.

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens,
flat facing Park, three rooms, 1
bathroom. All comforts for sum-
mer, with board.

TO LET, Western district, near
trams, bedroom with bathroom
attached. Terms moderate. Apply
to Box 240, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, furnished, by a German
couple, two large, cheerful rooms,
facing south, near French Park.
Apply 67, Route Vallon.

WELL-FURNISHED rooms,
with board, in private boarding
house. Excellent cuisine, under
European supervision. Mrs. A.
Grutz, 88, Range Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN educated and energetic man,
with first-class experience in export
and import business, and also with
good connections with Chinese
customers, wants to be comprodo-
re for a reliable firm. Ready to
advance Tls. 5,000. Apply to Box
241, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by Chin-
ese gentleman as travelling inter-
preter or general assistant for out-
port. Has good knowledge of
English and French. Speaks
Mandarin, Shanghai and Canton
dialects. A-1 reference. Apply to
Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Mosquito-house in
perfect condition 7'9" x 11'4" x
6'9" for 2 beds, night-tables and
chairs; 2 doors. Cost price \$100,
for sale at \$60. Apply to Box 245,
THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in
Mission Compound, in new French
Concession, to let, from July 1st;
furnished if desired. Apply to Box
248, THE CHINA PRESS.

RIFLE RANGE district, to let,
unfurnished flat of two large rooms
(one with verandah) bathroom and
kitchen. Rent \$35, including water.
Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, furnished, from June
1st, six-roomed, semi-detached
house, No. 32 Rue Amiral Bayle,
8 minutes walk from Race Club
and French Park. Hot and cold
water, garden and garage. Apply
to Denham & Rose.

FURNISHED HOUSE, on Rue
Ratard, from June 1st to Sept. 1st;
4 rooms with flush toilets; tele-
phone. Apply to Box 234, THE
CHINA PRESS.

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st.
House will be decorated to suit
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or
China Realty Co., Ltd.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreigner with wharf
or stevedoring experience, to take
clerical position at a Pootung wharf.
Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA
PRESS.

WANTED, a reliable Chinese
gentleman to act as general Com-
prodores for a reputable established
import and export firm, with
extensive European and American
connections and agencies. Only
those who are able to deposit in
cash not less than Tls. 50,000 need
apply. Good prospects for the right
man. Apply to Box 232, THE
CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, the top floor above The
International Cleaning Office,
opposite Race Course, F-126
Bubbling Well Road. Inquire
within.

FURNISHED OFFICES to let
on the Bund. Apply to Box 239,
THE CHINA PRESS.

LOST

ONE diamond earring, between
Avenue Dubail and Kalee Hotel.
Reward. Apply to the Manager of
Kalee Hotel.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
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